

We, the People of the United States, in order to secure the Natural Rights of all Persons, preserve the Sovereignty of the Citizens, and establish a just and accountable Government deriving its power from the governed, ordain and establish this National Charter.

Article I

Section 1

A. Sovereignty

All political power in the United States comes from the Citizens. Government only exists because the Citizens delegate power to it. They limit what it can do through this Charter. No Office, law, institution, or official is above the Citizens or the law. All government workers answer to them and can be held accountable through lawful means.

B. Accountability and Immunity

Government officials and agents can be charged with crimes or sued—unless this Charter clearly protects them. The President, Vice President, and Members of Congress are presumed to have Civil Immunity for actions taken in good faith while doing their jobs. But the Supreme Court can remove that protection if their actions are extreme.

They do *not* have Criminal Immunity—not even for actions taken as part of their official duties.

Police and law enforcement officers cannot use "Qualified Immunity" as an excuse for doing things a properly trained officer would know they do not have the legal authority to do. The Government must train officers in the Rights of the People before letting them work with the public. Not knowing the law is not an excuse.

C. Supremacy of Rights

No Right can be taken away or reduced unless this Charter clearly allows it. Any government exercise of power that weakens a protected Right is not valid.

Section 2

A. The People

A.1. Personhood

Only human beings are “Persons” under this Charter. The People of the United States are all the Persons in its territory and subject to its laws, as are those Persons in the sovereign territories of recognized Native Nations. The People include both Citizens and Noncitizens alike.

A.2. Citizenship

Citizens are the Sovereigns of the United States.. Anyone born or naturalized in the U.S., and under its laws, is a Citizen of the U.S. and their home State or Territory.

Members of federally recognized Tribes are also presumed to be Citizens of the United States unless they explicitly renounce that Citizenship. They can be dual Citizens of their Tribe and of the United States.

A.3. Naturalization

Every free country should have a fair and clear way for people to become Citizens. Congress must establish and maintain a simple and fair process for Noncitizens to become Citizens.

B. Rights, Powers, and Duties

B.1. Threefold Rights

This Charter recognizes three categories of Rights: Natural Rights, Civil Rights, and Civic Rights.

Natural Rights are the basic freedoms that every human being has simply by being alive. No government grants these Rights, and it is illegitimate for any government to deny them.

Civil Rights are legal protections that apply to all Persons under the law. Civil Rights give force to Natural Rights and guarantee fair and equal treatment under the law. They also protect Persons from abuse of power by the government.

Civic Rights are the exclusive Rights of Citizens.

B.2. Civil Rights

All Persons within the United States are guaranteed Civil Rights under this Charter. These Civil Rights give legal force to their Natural Rights. Those Rights include:

Right to Life. Every Person has the Right to life and to be free from unlawful killing. This Right shall not be interpreted to override any other Right protected by this Charter, including the Right to Bodily Autonomy. Lawful exceptions may include voluntary military service, self-defense, or a sentence imposed after a fair trial and due process.

Right to Bodily Autonomy. Every Person controls their own body. Every Person has the Right to make personal decisions about their medical care, physical appearance, and self-identification. They are protected from abuse and can make reproductive choices.

State-Intervention Standard. The government may intervene in personal decisions only when a Person is experiencing a mental crisis that renders them unable to make rational, self-directed choices. The mere fact that a decision is risky or may result in self-harm is not sufficient grounds for intervention, so long as the Person is capable of informed and rational judgment. Acts of protest, including hunger strikes or similar conduct, are expressions of autonomy and may not be interfered with. A Person's decision to enter hospice care or make other permanent decisions about the course of their life shall be respected, provided they possess the capacity for rational self-determination.

Religious or Cultural Practices. Body modifications for religious or cultural reasons are protected when they do not cause permanent loss of physical function, capacity, or lasting trauma. Practices that permanently impair or remove bodily capacity, sexual pleasure, or autonomy are not protected, particularly when performed on minors. This Charter distinguishes between cultural expression and irreversible harm.

Minors. Parents or legal guardians may make decisions for minors, including cultural or symbolic practices, provided those decisions do not cause permanent harm or suppress the minor's future autonomy. As minors grow, their expressed views shall be given increasing weight. By age sixteen, a minor is presumed competent to make personal decisions unless proven otherwise through a lawful process.

Freedom of Movement. Every Person has the Right to travel freely within the country and to leave it. This Right may only be restricted following lawful conviction of a crime.

Protection from Enslavement or Involuntary Servitude. Slavery and involuntary servitude are prohibited except as punishment for a crime, and even then may not violate the Rights to Life or Bodily Autonomy or produce commercial gain.

Incarcerated Labor Compensation. Any value generated by incarcerated labor must be placed in a secure, interest-bearing trust for the incarcerated Person, disbursed upon release or to a beneficiary upon death. If the prison includes a paid commissary, all income

must be made available for use in that commissary during the Person's incarceration. The Government may not profit.

Personal Security and Self-Defense. Every Person has the Right to Personal security and lawful self-defense.. This right includes the right to bear arms. Congress may make laws allowing for the suspension or regulation of this Right, but only in carefully and narrowly defined circumstances. Those circumstances cannot include religious or political beliefs. Such regulation must exist solely to protect the Natural Rights of others—particularly the Rights to Life and Bodily Autonomy—and must use the least restrictive means available, with its scope, application, and purpose clearly defined.

Equality of Rights. Everyone is equal under the law. No Person may be treated unequally under the law based on sex, race, religion, beliefs, sexual orientation, gender identity, or any other distinction not grounded in legitimate constitutional purpose. This Charter assumes laws should protect Rights, not take them away. No Right may be restricted unless the Charter authorizes the restriction.

Due Process. No Person may be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

Habeas Corpus. Every Person has the Right to challenge their detention before a judge. Anyone held by the government must be brought before a judge within seventy-two (72) hours. The Right to a lawyer begins at the time of detention. This Right may not be suspended.

No Bills of Attainder. The Government may not enact a Bill of Attainder.

No Ex Post Facto Laws. No Person may be prosecuted or punished for an act that was not a crime at the time it was committed.

Right to Domestic Sovereignty. No Person shall be compelled to provide lodging, sustenance, or other domestic resources to any officer, agent, or member of the Government. Voluntary hospitality remains a protected expression of personal choice and may not be presumed, imposed, or coerced.

Right to Privacy and Property. Every Person has the right to privacy and control over their body, home, digital and physical documents, communications, data, and property. Searches or seizures—whether physical or digital—require a judicial Warrant based on Probable Cause, explicitly describing the place, device, data category, or item to be examined or taken.

Emergency Action. The government may act without a Warrant only briefly and only to prevent serious harm to another's rights; actions must be strictly limited and promptly reviewed by a court within seventy-two (72) hours. Officials acting in good faith within Charter-consistent training are not automatically liable even if a court later finds the action unlawful.

In Rem Jurisdiction. Legal action cannot be brought against property; in rem jurisdiction is invalid.

Eminent Domain. Eminent domain is limited to genuine public use, not commercial development. Compensation must be equal to the higher of the inflation-adjusted original cost or average local

market value, as averaged by obtaining three appraisals—one chosen by the owner, one chosen by the Person or entity seeking to seize the property, and one chosen by the Court.

Protection from Self-Incrimination. No Person may be compelled to speak or testify against themselves. This protection applies in all settings where the Government may compel testimony, including criminal, civil, administrative, and legislative proceedings. A Person is not required to state that they are invoking this Right, and no adverse inference may be drawn from their silence.

Presumption of Innocence and Non-Liability. A criminal or civil defendant is presumed to be not guilty or not liable unless proven otherwise in Court. The standard for conviction in a criminal trial is beyond a reasonable doubt, and the standard for liability in a civil trial is preponderance of the evidence.

Indictment by a Grand Jury. No Person may be held for trial on any felony-level charge without the approval of a Grand Jury Indictment, except for active-duty military personnel during wartime, and only for service-related offenses.

Right to a Speedy Trial. The accused and the public both have the Right to a speedy trial. If there are delays, they must help the accused unless the court finds that the accused acted in bad faith. A trial is considered speedy if it starts within one hundred eighty (180) days of arraignment. In complicated cases, more time may be given, but only if counsel explains to the judge, with clear proof, why it's needed. Discovery should never take more than one (1) year.

Right to the Final Verdict of a Jury. Every Person has the Right to an impartial jury and to a verdict that courts may not override on factual grounds. Juries are the sole judges of fact in both civil and criminal trials. Judicial review on appeal can only consider the application of law and procedure, not the jury's findings.

Protection from Double Jeopardy. No Person may be tried twice for the same crime.

Protection from Excessive Bail and Cruel or Unusual Punishments. Excessive bail or fines are forbidden. Punishments may not be cruel or unusual when measured against norms across the United States and other advanced nations.

Wrongful-Conviction Review. When new evidence likely would have changed a verdict resulting in a conviction and incarceration, any official possessing it must notify the court. The court must review; if confidence in the verdict is undermined, the Person shall be released, the conviction vacated, and the record expunged unless the Government clearly justifies continued detention.

Freedom of Belief. Every Person has the Right to believe what they choose and cannot be forced to act against those beliefs, except where doing so would infringe the Rights of another Person, and no pathway exists to allow action without harm. Every Person has the Right to change their beliefs.

Religious Freedom. The Government shall not establish any religion, nor prohibit the free exercise of religion within the bounds of law. Public officials may express personal faith, provided it does not reasonably imply official endorsement by the Government.

Freedom of Speech and Expression. Everyone has the Right to speak freely, including through art, religion, and politics. The government may not punish or censor expression—except in the narrow instances listed here:

Unprotected categories:

1. Speech intended and likely to incite imminent lawless action or panic;
2. Deliberate falsehoods causing demonstrable harm, including reckless disregard for truth in contexts where accuracy is legally required, including political speech during the ninety (90) day period before an election;
3. Lying under oath;
4. Deliberate misinformation about voting procedures, candidate eligibility, or official endorsements intended to mislead voters;
5. Commercial fraud, as defined by law. True threats, including statements meant to instill fear of violence or unlawful harm;
6. Harassment, which is defined as targeting a Person or group in a sustained manner intended to intimidate, silence, or cause emotional harm;
7. Financial or in-kind expression by groups or corporations, because the wealth inequality between two groups or between a group and an individual crowds out the other's voice. Verbal, whether spoken, transmitted, or written, remains permissible.

Obscenity. Offensive or obscene speech is protected. The sole exception is graphic sexual or violent content reasonably likely to be seen or heard by minors without parental consent. Reasonable limits to protect children are allowed, as long as they don't unduly burden adults.

Private Autonomy. Private individuals and groups cannot be compelled to host or support speech with which they disagree.

Freedom of the Media. The People have a Right to a free and independent media. The role of the media is to seek and report the truth; a “both sides” balance is not required. Government may not license, censor, retaliate against, or compel content, except narrowly for national security, protection of minors, or protection of others’ Rights, and may compel source disclosure only to avert a specific, imminent threat to life when no other means to discover the source reasonably exists.

This Right protects both professional journalists and independent media creators engaged in gathering and disseminating information to the public.

Freedom of Association. Every Person has the Right to freely associate with others. No Person may face legal or civil penalties solely because of their associations..

Freedom of Assembly. Every Person has the Right to assemble peacefully in public spaces. No permit or license shall be required to exercise this Right, and the Government may not prohibit peaceful assembly in any location where the public is otherwise permitted to be. Safety and health regulations may apply, but must be narrowly defined and not used to suppress expression. Public safety may only justify restricting assembly where there is a demonstrable risk of imminent violence, not merely because others may be offended, disagree, or respond with hostility.

Freedom to Protest or Petition. Every Person has the Right to protest peacefully and to petition the government for change. 'Peacefully' means not initiating violence, but protesters may not be punished if someone else starts a conflict. Protesters may defend themselves if they are attacked, and may not be called 'violent' or required to answer charges of violence for doing so.

Unenumerated Rights. The absence of a Right in this list does not deny its existence unless expressly reserved for Citizens.

D. Civic Rights of Citizens

In addition to the civil Rights listed above that apply to all Persons, Citizens are also entitled to the following civic Rights.

Nationality. All Citizens have the unqualified Right to claim the United States as their nationality.

Passport and Return. The Government cannot deny a Citizen a passport or the Right to return to the United States, except under a lawful extradition process.

All extraditions must meet the following requirements:

- A valid treaty in force at the time of the alleged offense;
- A formal written request from the foreign Government;
- Probable cause evidence acceptable under United States law;
- Judicial review of the evidence, treaty language, and written request; and
- Final approval and certification by the Secretary of State.

No Citizen can be deported for any reason, except as constitutionally allowed for extradition. A Citizen has the Right to leave or return to the United States.

Residency. All Citizens have the unqualified Right to live in the United States.

Restoration. Citizens may petition the Federal District Court for the area where they currently reside to restore Rights suspended due to a federal conviction, but only after completing all terms of incarceration and post-release supervision, and after at least eight (8) years have passed since the final conviction.

E. Civic Powers and Duties

In a democratic system, governance relies on the participation of the governed. In addition to their Civil and Civic Rights, Citizens enjoy the Civic Power to shape and direct the government, but only if they share the burdens required to make the government function.

E.1. Civic Powers

Citizens have the following powers, provided they have not been suspended under this Charter.

Hold Federal Office – Citizens have the Right to seek and hold Federal office, subject to the qualifications established by this Charter. No Federal office, whether elected or appointed, may impose a religious test of any kind as a condition of eligibility.

Voting – Citizens who have reached the age of eighteen may vote in Federal elections and referendums. The States shall administer voter registration and may establish procedural rules, provided those rules are consistent with this Charter and do not burden or restrict the exercise of voting Rights.

Peaceful Reformation of Government – Citizens, collectively, have the Civic Right to revoke, reform, or reassign the delegation of Power to Government institutions in any manner they deem necessary, provided that three-fifths (3/5) of them act together to do so.

E.2. Civic Duties

In a free Republic, the power to vote, hold office, and shape Government belongs to the Citizens. But with that power comes responsibility. Civic powers are linked to Civic Duties because self-government depends on participation, not just opinion.

Civic powers are extended to those who carry out the Civic Duties necessary to maintain democratic self-government, such as jury service and participation in public processes like redistricting. Access to Civic powers may be limited if Civic Duties are not fulfilled.

This connection protects the fairness and strength of the Republic. Those who help carry it are the ones most trusted to help guide it.

To maintain Civic powers, every Citizen must:

Register for compulsory National Federal Service (from age 18 through 30), regardless of whether such service is currently required;

Serve on juries when summoned;

Serve on federal boards, authorities, and commissions when selected, as provided for in this Charter;

Serve as an election worker when randomly selected (no more than once every eight years);

Willful, repeated failure constitutes the Failure to Fulfill a Civic Duty, subject to lawful penalties and suspension of Civic powers until duties are restored.

Conviction for Failure to Fulfill a Civic Duty or other felonies at the Federal level will result in suspension of the powers to vote and hold federal office. Conviction for Treason or Terrorism Against the United States will result in suspension of the power to vote and hold federal office. It will also include seizure of the Citizen's passport within U.S. jurisdiction.

Except for conscription into the National Federal Service, for which compensation depends on the exact nature of service, a Citizen who is required to perform Civic Duty shall be paid no less than one-third the salary of a Representative. This amount shall be prorated based on the number of days, full or partial, during which the Citizen is required to report and fulfill their Civic Duty obligations. The time during which a Citizen is empaneled but released pending future dates or actions shall not be counted as active service. No statute may be written or enforced to withhold, reduce, or deny this just compensation.

Powers suspended following this Charter cannot be restored by statute.

F. National Federal Service (NFS)

F.1. Formation

Congress shall establish and maintain an Administrative Office of National Federal Service to manage registration, service status, releases, exemptions, and conscientious objection petitions.

The President may, from time to time, request that Congress authorize the activation of the National Federal Service, but must do so in writing, clearly stating the reasons for and goals of the activation, along with an explanation of why the need cannot be met without resorting to the National Federal Service. Activation of the NFS is not intended to be a matter for managing routine policy objectives.

When conscription is active, the Administrative Office will assign selectees to the regular military or federal government departments, as appropriate to their conscience and the nation's needs.

F.2. Activation and Cessation

The President may activate or end conscription into the National Federal Service with a simple majority approval from both chambers of Congress. Conscription powers expire automatically one year after activation unless renewed by a simple majority vote in both chambers. If not renewed, conscription ends on the expiration date, but all obligations already incurred must be fulfilled. Except for the Administrative Office, no part of the National Federal Service shall be permanently in effect.

In times of peace, the total maximum service in the NFS for any individual is a combined two years, including all active periods, extendable to three years with congressional approval. During a declared war, the total maximum service in the NFS for any individual is a combined four years, including all active periods, extendable to six years with congressional approval. Once these limits have been met, the Person meeting those limits is exempt from further service.

While performing assigned duties, every conscript shall receive the usual compensation established by statute for their role.

F.3. Acceptable Exemption

No Citizen may be exempted from service obligations except for 1) legal invalidity or mental incapacity as determined by the Administrative Office, or 2) at least four years of prior voluntary service in the military. Service may not be deferred or delayed. All service begins when conscripted, and selectees may not invoke education or other grounds to avoid or postpone service.

A panel in the Administrative Office will decide health-related requests for exemption. Panel decisions may be reconsidered once and then appealed to the courts based on legal grounds. The only permissible exemptions involve complete physical or mental incapacity to serve any function in the military or civil service.

F.4. Conscientious Objection

Citizens who conscientiously object to service must not be required to do military service and must be assigned to appropriate alternative Civil Service duties as determined by the Administrative Office.

F.5. Congressional Regulation

Congress may pass laws regulating the National Federal Service consistent with this Charter.

Section 3

A. Specific and Implied Powers

The Citizens delegate specific Powers to Government institutions through this Charter. No institution may exercise authority that is not explicitly or implicitly granted.

No agency or official may use implied powers to create programs or practices that are likely to suppress, discourage, or chill the free exercise of any Right listed in this Charter.

B. Citizen Referenda and Review

B.1. Periodic Review

Beginning in 2040, and every twenty years thereafter, a national referendum must be held to determine whether the People reaffirm the delegation of their Sovereign Power to the government under this Charter. The referendum shall occur during the regularly scheduled federal election of that year.

The ballot shall present the following question:

“Do you wish to continue delegating your Sovereign Power to the government as outlined in the National Charter?”

Voters shall respond either “Yes” or “No.” A simple majority shall determine whether the Charter is reaffirmed. If “No” receives three-fifths or more of the votes cast, Consent shall be deemed *In Question*.

Congress must convene a Demi-Congress no later than January 31 of the odd-numbered year immediately following the referendum. The Demi-Congress shall be composed of one Citizen selected at random from each State and Territory. This panel shall be vested with the authority to investigate the causes of public dissatisfaction with the Charter and recommend potential remedies, including reforms, amendments, or structural changes.

The Demi-Congress must complete its investigation and submit a public report, including findings and any recommendations, by December 31 of the same odd-numbered year.

The Vice President of the United States shall preside over the Demi-Congress. In this role, the Vice President shall serve solely as a neutral arbiter of parliamentary procedure and may not participate in deliberation or influence outcomes.

The Demi-Congress must be fully funded by Congress and shall have the power to commission public opinion research, conduct hearings, request testimony, and consult expert advisors as it deems necessary.

If recommendations are made, a period of public education shall begin on January 1 of the next even-numbered year. All such recommendations must be submitted to a binding national referendum held during the next regularly scheduled federal election in that year. The result of that referendum shall close the Question until the next scheduled review.

The results of any referenda conducted under this Section shall be binding. The outcome of the vote shall close the Question until the next scheduled twenty-year review or until the People initiate a new review through lawful procedures.

Nothing in this Section limits the People's Right to initiate Charter revision or replacement through the procedures defined in Article VI, Section 5.

No branch or official of government may obstruct, delay, interfere with, or refuse to administer the referendum or processes described in this Section. Any such act constitutes a breach of this Charter and may be challenged by any Citizen, including under Civic Standing as defined in Article IV.

B.2. Challenged Review

Any government statute, executive order, agency rule, or court ruling—by Congress, the Executive, the Judiciary, or a federal agency—that directly affects the Rights of Persons or the Powers of the States may be challenged by a Citizen Review Petition.

If at least one percent (1%) of eligible voters sign the petition within one hundred eighty (180) days of the action taking effect, and the petition is submitted to the Speaker of the House, the action shall be suspended if injunctive relief is requested and necessary to prevent immediate or irreversible harm. Otherwise, the action may proceed but must be reversed if rejected by the People in the ensuing referendum.

The challenged action must be publicly defended by the originating authority, which must provide a formal written justification in clear and accessible language explaining the measure and its effects. The written justification must be easily accessed by all Citizens and must be made available at least ninety (90) days before the next national election, failing which, the referendum shall be deferred to the next scheduled national election.

The referendum shall be binding. If the People vote to reject the action, it must be reversed in full within ninety (90) days unless reversal is impossible, in which case a public remedy must be enacted by law.

B.3. Retained Sovereignty

The Citizens retain the Civic Right to revoke, reform, or reassign the delegation of specific Powers through the Constitutional means defined in this Charter. Nothing in this Charter shall be construed to deny the inherent Sovereign Right of the People to act when no legal remedy remains and the constitutional order has failed in its duty to protect the Rights of the People. This clause does not abrogate the rule of law, but affirms that lawful government endures only through the continuing consent and authority of the People. However, to be legitimate, the Citizens, in the exercise of their Sovereignty, must establish Consent by recording the decisive will of the People.

Article II

Section 1

Congress gets its power from the Citizens, who remain the ultimate authority. That power exists only to protect the Rights of the People through laws made with their consent.

The Citizens delegate legislative power to a Congress made up of two chambers: the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Serving in Congress is a high trust and Civic responsibility. Only those who have shown the ability to meet that responsibility should be eligible to hold office.

A. General Eligibility

No Person may run for Congress if they have been convicted of a felony in any State or under federal law, or if their Civic Right to hold office is currently suspended under this Charter.

A Person running for Congress must live in the State or District that they are running to represent, and must maintain their primary residency in that State or District for the duration of their service.

A Person disqualified by felony conviction may ask a special panel of the Federal Judiciary—composed of judges drawn by lot from among the sitting judges of the Circuit Courts of Appeal and the Provincial Appellate Courts, excluding all others—to restore their eligibility by showing clear and convincing evidence that the conviction was wrongful, politically motivated, or that they have demonstrated a sustained pattern of civic responsibility since their conviction.

This provision does not replace or alter the separate process for restoring Civic powers suspended under Article I.

B. Term Limits

B.1. General Limits

No Member of Congress may serve more than two full terms in the same chamber. If elected to a partial term lasting less than half of a full term, the partial term does not count as a full term; however, anything longer than that is considered a full term. If a Member resigns their seat within ninety days of taking office, that short term does not count toward their term limits.

B.2. Combined Limit

The maximum total allowable tenure in Congress is sixteen years, counting all terms, full or partial, in both chambers combined.

C. Congresses and The Legislative Day

C.1. Numbered Congresses

A numbered Congress is a two years in length, beginning at 12:01 a.m. on January 2nd in odd-numbered years, and running until 12:00 a.m. on January 2nd of the next odd-numbered year. Each Congress is numbered.

Each numbered Congress consists of two annual sessions, each of which follows the legislative year. The legislative year begins at 12:01 a.m. on January 2nd and runs until 12:00 a.m. January 2nd of the following year.

C.2. Congressional Opening

On the first day of each Congress, at 8:00 a.m. the Chief Justice will administer the congressional oath of office to a single Representative, chosen randomly by lot. That Representative will act as Acting Speaker of the House until a new Speaker is elected.

The Acting Speaker of the House will then administer the oath of office to each Representative. Similarly, the most senior Senator, determined by date of election, then birthdate, and finally alphabetical order of first, last, and other names, if necessary, will administer the oath of office to each newly elected Senator.

a. Congressional Oath

The oath of office in both chambers is the same:

“I, (full legal name), solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will uphold the Rights of the Sovereign People of the United States, who have entrusted me with this office and delegated to me the

various powers that go with it. To that end, I will do my best to faithfully execute the National Charter of the United States and uphold its laws.”

Each Chamber will elect its leadership following its rules. Upon electing their leadership, the respective leaders will assign committees and chairs for those committees and will appoint or extend the appointments of the various support offices.

b. Legislative Day

A legislative day begins at 12:01 a.m. and ends at 12:00 a.m. the following day. Congress may remain in session continuously, but must recess for at least one minute between legislative days to preserve the calendar and record.

D. Attendance and Absences

Members of Congress must attend all official duties unless excused for good cause by the leadership of their chamber. Each chamber shall set fair rules for reporting and verifying such absences. Members who follow these rules in good faith are not considered in violation.

These rules ensure that Members of Congress meet the same basic expectations that apply to working Americans across the country.

D.1. In-Session Workdays

When Congress is in session, Members must work a full day of at least eight hours. Each chamber may set reasonable schedules, but the standard workday must be met.

D.2.. Recess Workdays

When Congress is in recess, Members must still perform official duties. They must maintain a daily schedule focused on district service, constituent outreach, public meetings, or official oversight. The eight-hour minimum workday still applies during recess, except for approved leave. Travel to or from the Member’s district, or to official meetings or delegations, counts as part of the workday. Commuting to or from their regular office does not.

E. Constituent Engagement

Each calendar year, Members of Congress shall spend between ninety (90) and one hundred twenty (120) days in their home districts or States, engaged in public service and constituent outreach. These periods shall be scheduled in multiple recesses throughout the year, as determined by each chamber’s rules. The House and Senate must coordinate their calendars to ensure these recesses occur at the same time. Recess periods may be shortened if Members are summoned back to the Capitol by the leadership of their chamber in response to an emergency or urgent national need. All

remaining weekdays—excluding designated national holidays—shall be official workdays during which Congress is in session. Reasonable exceptions for the exigencies of weather and similar events can be made, if agreed to by the combined leadership of both chambers. Saturdays and Sundays are not considered workdays unless Congress is called into special session.

F. Official Residences

Members of Congress shall maintain a furnished official residence in the Nation’s Capital whenever they are not serving their mandated district recess periods. Congress must provide each Member with a uniform residence suitable for family habitation, including no fewer than three bedrooms, two bathrooms, a kitchen, and living quarters. The government shall cover maintenance, furnishings, and utilities. These residences ensure Members can perform their duties in the Capital without undue hardship, while preserving their home district living arrangements. Congress may prescribe by law detailed regulations governing these residences, including eligibility, allocation procedures, and oversight mechanisms.

Section 2

A. Code of Ethics and Enforcement

Congress shall adopt and enforce a Code of Ethics that applies to all Members and staff. Each chamber must establish a permanent Ethics Panel empowered to investigate and sanction violations. The Code must prohibit bribery, financial self-dealing, abuse of power, deliberate deception, and any failure to disclose conflicts of interest. It must require public financial disclosures and recusal from official actions where a conflict exists. This Code has the force of law under this Charter and may not be waived or weakened by ordinary rules.

Section 3

A. Legislative Support Offices

To ensure Congress can fulfill its constitutional duties, the following independent offices are established by this Charter, with specifics regarding their funding and structure provided by law:

A.1. Legislative Counsel Office

An office of experts in legislative drafting and statutory interpretation. It shall prepare bills, amendments, and legal opinions at the request of any Member or committee.

A.2. Congressional Budget Office

The Congressional Budget Office shall provide independent, nonpartisan cost estimates, revenue projections, and budgetary analyses. All CBO reports and data shall be published in full and publicly available, with no external review or amendment before release.

A.3. Government Accountability Office

Congress shall establish and fund an independent, nonpartisan Government Accountability Office.

A.4. Clerk's Office (House) and Secretary's Office (Senate)

Congress shall establish and fund a Clerk's Office for the House and a Secretary's Office for the Senate to manage legislative records, floor proceedings, and official journals. This Charter shall protect their funding and may not be reduced or rescinded by ordinary legislation.

A.5. Parliamentarian's Office

Congress shall establish and fund a Parliamentarian's Office in each chamber to provide nonpartisan procedural advice, interpret rules, and maintain official precedents. The specific appointment process and internal staffing structure shall be determined by law.

B. Congressional Agencies

B.1. Postal Service

Congress shall by law establish and maintain a Postal Service responsible for the universal delivery of mail and packages among the People and government at reasonable rates. The Postal Service is not required or expected to operate as a profitable venture.

Section 4

A majority of members in each chamber shall constitute a quorum to do business. Members will electronically log their hours upon reporting to each daily session. Congress has the following powers to act through legislation and the exercise of oversight.

A. Legislation

Congress may enact necessary and proper laws to fulfill the general federal legislative duties required by the People and this Charter, provided such laws do not infringe the Rights of the People or exceed the limits of Constitutional delegation. Similarly, no law may infringe on the Rights and duties of the States as outlined under Article V.

Any bill or law that results from a bill must meet the following requirements:

- It must be written in plain language, generally understandable by a Person with a tenth-grade education.
- Any technical terms must be defined in a definitions section either near the top of the bill or law, or in an easy-to-find and identified glossary in the text of the bill.
- The first Section of the bill or law must include a written explanation detailing why the bill was introduced and how it serves the larger purpose of the government in securing the Rights of the People.

Laws enacted before ratification of this Charter are exempt from these requirements.

Failure of Congress to meet the requirements outlined here renders the bill unable to be presented to the President for signature, remand, or veto. Any such failure must be remedied before a bill can advance to law. In any case where a federal appellate Court finds that these requirements were not met, the Court in question is obligated to remand the law to Congress for remedy and resubmission to the Court within thirty (30) days. Failure on the part of Congress to submit a remedied bill to the Court's satisfaction requires the Court to strike down the law as unconstitutional, without regard for severability or other considerations.

B. Commerce Power

Consistent with this Charter, Congress may regulate commerce, trade, and transportation.

B.1. Definition of Commerce

For purposes of this Charter, "commerce" means exchanging goods, services, labor, data, or financial value between persons or entities.

B.2. Limit on Commerce Power

This Power may not be used as a pretext to regulate non-commercial conduct or expand federal authority over private, local, or personal activity unless such activity is plainly commercial and within the definition above.

C. Institutional Authority

Congress shall have the sole authority to create or dismantle institutions of government, except where such institutions are expressly mandated or prohibited by this Charter.

D. Judicial Budget Safeguard

The Judicial Branch shall have a separate budget, not included in the general federal budget.

The Chief Justice shall send the Judicial Branch's yearly budget to the Speaker of the House (*see also Article IV, Section 6.A.1 for the role of the Judicial Administrative Office in preparing and supporting the Judiciary's Budget*). The Speaker will make the budget request public by the end of the legislative day, provided the Chief Justice submits it before 5 p.m.; otherwise, it must be made public by noon the following day.

The budget must be voted on as submitted, with no changes or amendments allowed. The House will vote on the budget exactly eight (8) days after it is submitted. The Senate will vote the following day. The budget is approved unless both chambers vote to reject it by a two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) majority of those present and voting.

If the budget is rejected, the Speaker and the Senate Leader must provide a written explanation within five (5) days.

The Chief Justice may then revise and resubmit the budget, starting the process over. This process repeats until the budget is approved.

If no budget is approved before the start of the Judicial Year, the most recent approved budget stays in effect.

E. Legislative Oversight

Congress has the power and duty to oversee the rest of the government and to investigate problems that might need new laws. But Congress cannot use this power to threaten or intimidate people or groups for political or social purposes.

Only a committee or subcommittee may conduct oversight and investigations. The Chair or Vice Chair must write a statement explaining why the investigation is happening. This statement must be made public immediately, unless it contains classified information that must be kept confidential.

The written minutes of committee and subcommittee meetings must also be made public right away, unless they are classified. No video or audio recordings are allowed. This rule is intended to prevent Members from using investigations as a platform to deliver speeches or pose questions solely for embarrassing witnesses or political opponents. Performative politics is not an appropriate tool for Congress, and investigations must not be used for that purpose.

F. Emergency Powers

In certain circumstances, it may become necessary for Congress to act outside regular order to ensure continuity of government.

F.1. Declaration of Emergency

Congress may invoke emergency procedures when necessary, but only after formally declaring an emergency. That declaration must:

- Be issued jointly by the Speaker of the House and the Leader of the Senate;
- Be accompanied by a public statement that describes the emergency and why ordinary procedures cannot be reasonably followed;
- Specify a start date and, if possible, an estimated duration of the emergency;
- Be transmitted to the Clerk of the House, the Secretary of State, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; and
- Be made publicly accessible within four (4) hours of issuance.

A declaration of this type expires after sixty (60) days, unless both the Senate and the House vote by simple majority to renew for another sixty (60) days. Renewals must state the conditions that continue to justify the continuation of emergency status.

F.2. Modified Quorum and Temporary Delegation

In an emergency that the Speaker and Senate Leader have properly declared, each chamber can operate under a modified quorum requirement, as long as:

1. At least one-third (1/3) of the current Members are present physically or by verified secured remote participation; and
2. The Parliamentarian certifies that each Member has been afforded a reasonable opportunity to attend or connect, except where doing so would endanger life or liberty.

Suppose a quorum cannot be met due to death, injury, or dislocation. In that case, each chamber may, by majority vote of those present, adopt a temporary delegation protocol, allowing any present Member to cast votes on behalf of up to two (2) absent Members, but only:

1. If those Members have provided written and signed directives authorizing the delegation, and
2. If the Parliamentarian certifies the authenticity of each delegation directive.

G. Declarations of War

Congress shall have the sole power to declare war, which they may only do upon the request of the President. No use of sustained military force beyond lawful emergency defense shall be undertaken without such a Declaration. A Declaration of War shall require a simple majority vote in each chamber of Congress.

G.1. Permissible Enemies

A Declaration of War may be made against either a sovereign State or a non-state entity that: (a) has engaged in or is preparing to engage in sustained acts of armed aggression, terrorism, or coercion against the United States, its Citizens, or its lawful allies; and (b) possesses organized command structure and the capacity to carry out such acts.

Congress shall also have the power to declare war, upon request of the President, against any organized group or coalition that has engaged in coordinated acts of violent armed rebellion against the United States. Such a Declaration may be made only in response to actual attacks, not in anticipation of them. Once declared, the full powers of war may be exercised to suppress and defeat the rebellion.

G.2. Requirements for a Declaration

All Declarations of War must:

1. Identify the entity or entities against whom war is declared;
2. Set forth the constitutional justification, including the nature and severity of the threat;
3. Describe the intended objectives of the conflict in clear terms, even if full restoration or victory cannot be immediately defined; and
4. Establish fixed conditions and intervals for congressional review, with renewal required for any continuation beyond twelve (12) months.

The full text of any proposed Declaration of War must be published no less than seventy-two (72) hours prior to a final vote, except in cases where delay would produce imminent, irreparable harm, in which case the justification must still be made public within forty-eight (48) hours of the vote.

A Declaration of War does not alter, suspend, or diminish any Right guaranteed by this Charter.

H. Foreign Information Warfare

The United States shall treat coordinated foreign disinformation campaigns, digital influence operations, and algorithmic manipulation of public discourse as forms of hostile interference when such actions are intended to undermine Civic processes, disrupt public understanding, or impair the ability of Citizens to exercise their Rights under this Charter.

Congress shall have the Power to enact laws authorizing the identification, exposure, and disruption of such foreign-origin activities, provided such actions do not restrict the lawful speech of Persons under the jurisdiction of the United States.

All countermeasures taken under this section must be narrowly tailored to respond to the threat, and shall be subject to public reporting and regular review by a designated oversight body established by law.

I. Material Interstate Legislation

Congress shall have the authority to legislate on matters that materially and necessarily concern coordination or relations among two or more States, but only when such legislation is essential to resolve a demonstrable jurisdictional conflict, ensure the uniform application of Civil or Natural Rights across State boundaries, or provide a framework for lawful intergovernmental cooperation.

This authority shall not extend to matters that States can resolve independently, nor to those that merely affect multiple States without requiring federal involvement.

Section 5

A. The House of Representatives

A.1. Qualifications and Term

To serve in the House, a Person must be at least twenty-five years old, have been a Citizen of the United States for at least seven years, and reside in the State and district they represent at the time of election. Representatives shall serve two-year terms, with each term beginning on January 1 of each odd-numbered year. A Representative must maintain their primary residence within their district for the duration of their term. A duly elected Representative shall serve out the remainder of their term regardless of changes to district

boundaries. Redistricting maps shall take effect only at the next regularly scheduled national election.

A.2 Apportionment

The number of Representatives each State gets shall be based on its population, as counted in the decennial national census. Every State must have at least one Representative, unless Representation in the House has been suspended due to rejected district mapping.

The House must ensure there is sufficient space and technology for all Members to meet and work. If there isn't, the House must build new assembly chambers as close as possible to the current Capitol building. If doing so, reasonable care should be given to the question of whether new assembly chambers should be built for the Senate, as well.

A.3. Territorial Representation

Each U.S. Territory shall elect one Representative to the House of Representatives. That Representative shall have full voting rights and the same powers and duties as all other Members.

Territories are not entitled to more than one Representative, and they do not receive any Senators unless they become a State as described in this Charter.

A.4. Tribal Representation

Tribal Citizens—defined as enrolled members of federally recognized Tribes—shall be represented in the House of Representatives by one voting Member for every five hundred thousand (500,000) Tribal Citizens, as certified by the federal decennial census. These Representatives shall be selected by an inter-Tribal council, the composition and procedures of which shall be determined by the Tribes themselves. Congress shall have no authority over the internal rules or selection methods of the council, except to confirm compliance with enrollment and population standards set forth in this Charter.

A.5. Elections and Vacancies

Representatives shall be elected by the eligible voters of their districts in free, fair, and secure elections. To declare candidacy, a Person must submit a petition signed by at least twenty thousand registered voters from that district, no later than one hundred twenty days before the next national election. A registered voter may sign petitions for more than one candidate. No nominating contests, party caucuses, or primary elections shall be used to determine eligibility for the ballot. All elections for the House of Representatives shall be

conducted using ranked-choice voting. If a seat becomes vacant, a special election shall be held in that district within one hundred eighty days, unless a regular national election is already scheduled within that time. No appointment may be used to fill a vacancy in the House.

A.6 Leadership Selection and Duties

At the start of each new Congress, the House of Representatives shall elect a Speaker and a Vice-Speaker. The Speaker is chosen first.

To run for either role, a Representative must meet the rules for serving in the House and be eligible to serve as President or Vice President, in case they are ever needed in the line of succession.

The House sets the procedures for the election, but the vote itself must be conducted by secret ballot.

The Speaker of the House presides over the House and sets the legislative agenda. They also assign committees and committee chairs. The Vice Speaker assists the Speaker and assumes their duties in their absence or if they are incapacitated.

A.7. House Procedures

The Members of the House shall set their own rules of procedure. No part of the rule-making process may rely on political party affiliation or structures. The procedures may be as simple or detailed as the Members desire, but the Parliamentarian will enforce the rules.

a. Legislative Procedure

Any Member of the House can introduce a bill. Once a bill is introduced, the full text must be made public right away.

No bill can be voted on until it has been public for at least seven days, unless the Speaker and Vice-Speaker both agree there is a real emergency.

All final votes must be recorded and shared with the public, along with a brief summary of the bill's provisions.

The House can set its own rules for debate and changes to bills, but no rule can block Members from seeing or suggesting changes to the full text.

b. Public Access and District Accountability

Each Representative must hold at least four public town halls or community meetings in their district every year. These meetings must be announced beforehand and open to everyone in the district.

Representatives must maintain an office in their district with staff who can answer questions, assist constituents with government services, and address public concerns.

Each Representative must also post their schedule, voting record, and any public statements online in a way that is easy for people to find and understand.

If a petition is submitted to a Representative's district or Capitol office asking for the impeachment of a government official, and that petition clearly shows the signatures of at least 10% of the registered voters in that district, the Representative must file Articles of Impeachment based on the reason stated in the petition.

c. Impeachment Procedures

The appropriate House committee must first review all Articles of Impeachment unless they were triggered by a formal petition, judicial referral, or process outlined in this Charter.

A written summary of the committee's findings must be made public before the full House votes. The full text of the Articles and vote records must also be published.

A simple majority of the full House is required to approve Articles of Impeachment.

d. Miscellaneous Provisions

The House may vote to expel one of its Members for serious misconduct, but only with a two-thirds vote of all current Members.

No Member of the House shall receive special treatment, privileges, or titles unavailable to others. All Members are equal under the rules.

The House may not create any rule or practice that goes against the text or purpose of this Charter.

Section 6

A. The Senate

To serve in the Senate, a Person must be at least thirty years old, have been a Citizen of the United States for at least nine years, and reside in the State and district they represent at the time of election. Representatives shall serve staggered, six-year terms, with one-third of Senators' terms beginning on January 2nd of each odd-numbered year. A Senator must maintain their primary residence in their district for the duration of their term.

A.1. Qualifications and Term

To serve in the Senate, a Citizen must be at least thirty (30) years old, have been a Citizen of the United States for at least nine years, and reside in the State they represent at the time of election. Representatives shall serve six-year terms, with one-third of the total seats in the Chamber beginning their term on January 1 of each odd-numbered year. A Senator must maintain their primary residence within their district for the duration of their term.

A.2. Allocation, Elections, and Vacancies of Senators

Each State has two Senators, elected at large by the Citizens of their State in free, fair, and secure elections.. No Territory may have a Senator or advisor in the Senate, nor any recognized Sovereign Tribal lands. To declare candidacy, a Person must submit a petition signed by at least twenty thousand registered voters from their State, no later than one hundred twenty days before the next national election. A registered voter may sign petitions for more than one candidate. No nominating contests, party caucuses, or primary elections shall be used to determine eligibility for the ballot. All elections for the Senate shall be conducted using ranked-choice voting. If a seat becomes vacant, a special election shall be held in the State within one hundred eighty days, unless a regular national election is scheduled within that time. No appointment may be used to fill a vacancy in the Senate.

A.3. Leadership Selection and Duties

At the start of each new Congress, the Senate elects a Leader and Deputy Leader. The Leader is chosen first.

To run for either role, a Senator must meet the rules for serving in the House and be eligible to serve as President or Vice President, in case they are ever needed in the line of succession.

The Senate sets the procedures for the election, but the vote itself must be conducted by secret ballot.

The Leader of the Senate presides over the House and sets the legislative agenda. They also assign committees and committee chairs. The Deputy Leader assists the Leader and assumes their duties in their absence or if they are incapacitated.

A.4. Senate Procedures

The Senate shall set its own rules of procedure. No part of the rule-making process may rely on political party affiliation or structures. There is no mechanism permitted allowing the filibuster or other means of unlimited debate. No Senator may be authorized to place a hold of more than forty-eight hours on any bill. The procedures may be as simple or detailed as the Senators desire, but the Parliamentarian will enforce the rules.

a. Legislative Procedure

The Senate can set its own rules for debate and changes to bills, but no rule can block Senators from seeing or suggesting changes to the full text, nor may the rules circumvent any limitations set forth in this Charter.

The Senate is a more deliberative body than the House of Representatives. While unlimited debate has been the rule in debate historically, that technique has become abusive of the Will of the People. Nonetheless, each Senator is entitled to speak a single time on any bill, the duration of their address limited only by their physical ability to remain at the podium (or reasonable accommodation thereof in cases of disability) without taking breaks for biological necessity or rest. Procedural rules, with the sole exception of the one-minute adjournment between 12:00 a.m. and 12:01 a.m. to limit the extent of the legislative day, cannot be used to interrupt this address and permit, intentionally or otherwise, a means to circumvent the intent of this limitation.

Any Senator can introduce a bill. Once a bill is introduced, the full text must be made public right away.

No bill can be voted on until it has been public for at least seven days, unless the Leader and Deputy Leader both agree there is a real emergency.

All final votes must be recorded and shared with the public, along with a short summary of what the bill does.

b. Public Access and District Accountability

Each Senator must hold at least four public town halls or community meetings in their district every year. These meetings must be announced beforehand and open to everyone in the district.

Senators must keep an office in their State's Capital with staff who can answer questions, help people with government services, and listen to public concerns. In large States, the Senator may, with approval from the Senate Leader serving at the time of the request, establish other branch offices throughout their State for the same purpose.

Each Senator must also post their schedule, how they vote, and any public statements online in a way that is easy for people to find and understand.

c. Impeachment Procedures

Once the Speaker of the House delivers to the Leader of the Senate a vote affirming impeachment, all other business of the Senate ceases. Every Senator will swear or affirm the following:

"I, (full legal name), solemnly swear (or affirm), that I will be an impartial judge in the matter of the trial for impeachment of (full legal name of the person being impeached) on the charge(s) of (basis of impeachment). I positively affirm that I understand the People of the United States have vested in me the authority to ensure our Republic's integrity. I will faithfully listen to the evidence and vote in the way the evidence and the laws require."

The Leader of the Senate will administer this Oath to all other Senators, and then the Deputy Leader will administer this Oath to the Leader.

If the President of the United States is on trial, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court will preside. In all other trials, the Leader of the Senate will preside unless they recuse themselves for a publicly disclosed cause, in which case, the Deputy Leader will preside. If the Deputy Leader similarly recuses themselves, the Senators will hold a secret ballot and choose a Presiding Officer for the trial.

An impeachment trial is a somber and solemn exercise of oversight. However, only the most foolish would also consider it a non-political endeavor. The Senate will choose the rules of evidence to be used in the trial in the open, with all votes public, and the Parliamentary

will judge whether those rules are applicable as evidence and testimony are presented. Any Senator may ask for clarification on the rules.

The threshold of conviction is two-thirds of Senators voting. Votes and deliberations are conducted by secret ballot, but the Secretary of the Senate will record the votes and publicly disclose them on the fifth anniversary of the verdict's announcement.

A "guilty " verdict will result in the convicted person being immediately removed from office, but will not incur any criminal penalty. Nothing in this Charter prevents the Person in question from facing criminal prosecution once removed.

d. Miscellaneous Provisions

The Senate may vote to expel one of its Members for serious misconduct, but only with a two-thirds vote of all current Members.

No Senator shall receive special treatment, privileges, or titles unavailable to others. All Senators are equal under the rules.

The House may not create any rule or practice that goes against the text or purpose of this Charter.

Section 7

A. Census Bureau

Congress shall establish the Census Bureau by law. The Bureau shall operate within the Executive Branch. It exists primarily to conduct a complete population count every ten years and any supplementary surveys necessary for apportionment, government function, and taxation purposes.

Article III

Section 1

A. Formation, Election, and Qualifications

The People delegate executive power to a President, who will serve in office for four years. Alongside the President, there is an assistant called the Vice President.

A.1. Terms

The President and Vice President serve concurrent four-year terms, which can each be renewed once, and the total number of years permitted in either office is ten years, whether served consecutively or not.

A.2. Election and Qualifications

The President and Vice President are elected independently from one another, via the ranked choice balloting scheme outlined in this Charter. Neither Congress nor any other body has the power to join the Presidential and Vice Presidential ballots in any way, either in substance or in practice. That is to say, a Presidential candidate may not declare a Vice Presidential running mate. Both offices are elected by a popular vote of the People, held during the usual national election and settled by ranked choice voting as explained in this Charter.

Both the President and the Vice President must:

1. Be natural-born citizens;
2. Be at least thirty-five, and no older than seventy-five;
3. Be eligible to stand for and hold federal office;
4. Not be a convicted felon, even if pardoned or restored; and
5. Be a resident of the United States for fourteen years, at least ten of which must be contiguous to the beginning of their term of office.

Suppose the President or Vice President becomes ineligible to hold office because one of these qualifications is no longer met. In that case, they are permitted a one-hundred-eighty-day appeal period to rectify any questions surrounding those circumstances. If they remain ineligible at the end of the appeal period, they are summarily removed from office.

B. Vacancies and Succession

If the President dies, resigns, is removed from office, or is unable to discharge the powers and duties of the Presidency, those powers and responsibilities pass to the Vice President. Should the same circumstances extend to the Vice President, then to the Leader of the Senate, then to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Congress may designate by law the succession beyond the Speaker, but must ensure that all Persons in the line of succession otherwise meet the qualifications and requirements of the Presidency.

If the Vice President resigns or is required to assume the Presidency, the Leader of the Senate will fill the Vice Presidency, and the Senate will elect a new Leader according to the rules of that body.

If the President is temporarily incapacitated, the Vice President assumes the duties of the Presidency until the President can resume their regular duties.

C. Assumption of Office and Receipt of Commission

The President-elect becomes the President at 12:01 p.m. in the Nation's Capital on January 20th in the year following the Presidential election. If the President-elect dies before taking office, the same succession rules apply as if they had died while serving as President.

Before any Person assumes the office of President or Vice President, they must swear or affirm:

"I (full legal name) solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States (or Vice President), and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect, and defend the National Charter of the United States and remain true to its central tenet that the People are the Sovereign Power. I understand and affirm that I hold this office and exercise the powers, duties, and privileges it requires and grants only because the People have delegated those things to me."

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court must publicly administer this oath or affirmation.

D. Independence and Inclusion of the Vice President

The Vice President shall be fully briefed by the President on all matters of national concern and shall have access to the information and deliberative processes necessary to fulfill this role. The Vice President is obligated to support and implement the lawful policy goals and directives of the President. If the Vice President believes that any directive violates this Charter or any duly enacted law, they must submit a written objection stating the basis of that belief to the Leader of the Senate. The objection shall be entered into the Congressional Record, subject to the usual rules regarding classified material.

The Vice President shall perform all duties expressly assigned under this Charter and may be delegated additional responsibilities by the President.

The Vice President shall not preside over the Senate but shall cast a vote in the case of a tie. The Vice President shall have no other legislative power or privilege.

Section 2

A. Commander-in-Chief

The President is the Commander-in-Chief of all nationalized military forces in the United States. The office has the emergency power to actively engage the military in a defensive capacity to protect the People, territories, and vessels of the United States in instances of military, terrorist, or cyber attacks.

All other use of military force requires that the President either:

1. In cases requiring immediate and covert action in the interest of National Security, inform a Use of Force Advisory Council, made up of the Vice President, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Leader of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Defense, plus one additional Senator and one additional Representative, chosen by total tenure in Congress, then age, then alphabetical order of surname, of the need and intention to take action. The assembled Advisory Council must assent, by a three-quarters majority, to the use of military force. The minutes and votes of the meeting are classified, but must be recorded and released in full, according to the transparency provisions of this Charter, at the appropriate time; or
2. Receive a fully executed Declaration of War from Congress.

B. Head of State

The President shall have the power to make cease-fire agreements, armistices, and truces involving the military use of force by the United States. By and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the President may also make treaties, provided two-thirds of the voting Senators concur.

The President may withdraw from treaties, provided the treaty allows withdrawal, but only after receiving a two-thirds majority vote from the Senate to confirm the action.

To obtain advice on treaty negotiations, the President must notify the Leader of the Senate, who will convene a randomly chosen advisory group of five percent of the Senate. The group will confer confidentially with the President to define broad negotiation guidelines, which will be sealed and recorded. After negotiation, the Senate shall receive the treaty text and the advisory guidelines, which must then be made public. The Senate will then have twenty (20) days to review and vote. The President is not bound to follow the guidelines, but the full Senate may use them to evaluate the treaty.

The Consent Panel must be convened within two days of the President's notification and conclude its deliberations within four days.

The President may receive ambassadors and other foreign diplomats and may recognize other governments, persons, or organizations with de facto or formal power. The President has the responsibility to declare whether such recognition implies legitimacy.

C. Power to Appoint

The President shall nominate, by and with the Consent of the Senate, Ambassadors and Consuls, Members of the Cabinet (which are the heads of the various executive departments, as required by this Charter or by laws enacted by Congress), and Federal Judges, subject to the requirements outlined in this Charter. All such appointments shall require a three-fifths majority of Senators

voting in assent, and those votes may only be carried out between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. in the Nation's Capital.

All such nominees must be eligible to hold public office under this Charter. Any person confirmed will nevertheless vacate the office to which they are appointed upon becoming ineligible to hold public office, and a qualified replacement must be nominated within five days.

The President may fill vacancies with acting officials. Still, those officials may only serve until a properly nominated and confirmed replacement takes their place within the timelines outlined in this Charter.

D. Power to Issue Executive Orders

The President may issue executive orders, but only to the extent that they do not function to make law.

The President may exercise other powers as granted by Congress, provided those powers do not infringe on the Rights of the People.

E. Veto and Remand

The President may veto legislation from Congress, which in turn may override the veto with a two-thirds majority in both chambers.

The President may remand a bill to Congress with written recommendations for remedy. Congress must act within sixty (60) days. If it passes a revised bill, the President may veto it, but only with a written explanation of unconstitutionality or harm to Rights. If the President fails to sign or remand the bill within ten days, it becomes law. If Congress does not act within sixty days of remand, the bill is considered vetoed.

Section 3

A. Natural Disasters

The President may declare a state of emergency in response to a natural disaster. Congress is authorized to enact laws regulating the exercise of emergency powers, provided such laws uphold the Rights of the People, are narrowly tailored to the emergency, and set fixed, limited durations with required periodic review and renewal.

B. Public Health Emergencies

The President must act within the framework of a national emergency to respond to pandemics, epidemics, or other public health emergencies as defined by law.

A public health emergency is a situation involving a widespread infectious disease or health threat that poses a significant risk to the health and safety of the population.

Executive actions during such emergencies must be narrowly tailored to address the specific threat, respect individual rights as much as possible, and be subject to legislative oversight and timely review.

C. Emergency Economic Powers

The President shall have the authority, during embargoes, tariff pressures, war, or other economic adversities—not including routine recessions—to take necessary actions to secure the supply chain and ensure stable pricing of only critical natural resources. Such resources shall be identified annually by Congress as critical to national security and essential functions.

These emergency powers shall be subject to legislative review at the next scheduled review of critical resources or within one hundred eighty (180) days of declaration, whichever occurs first.

D. Cyber-Security Emergencies

The President may declare a cybersecurity emergency when a cyberattack poses a direct threat to national security, critical infrastructure, or the continuity of constitutional government.

Such a declaration authorizes relevant federal agencies to act as required by statute to coordinate with private infrastructure, limit access to compromised systems, or take defensive action. This authority may not be used to compel speech, suppress political expression, or gain control over privately held communications or financial assets except as specifically permitted by law.

A declaration of cybersecurity emergency shall expire after thirty (30) days unless reauthorized by Congress. All actions taken must remain consistent with the Rights of the People and are subject to judicial review.

E. State of the Union Address

The President must deliver an annual State of the Union address each January, except during their inaugural year. The address shall be made to a joint session of Congress and transmitted to the People. The address shall be recorded and publicly accessible. When reporting on the state of affairs—including the Treasury and the military—the President must provide truthful and factual information. Sensitive details that could cause harm may be withheld, but the President shall not

use misleading or false statements. The President is not limited to once a year and may deliver additional addresses as seems reasonable.

Section 4

A. Cabinet Appointments and Dismissals

The President shall appoint the heads of all executive departments, who shall serve as Cabinet members. Among these departments, the Department of State and the Department of Defense shall always be maintained.

Cabinet members shall be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate under the procedures set forth in this Charter. The President may dismiss any Cabinet member at will.

All Cabinet members must be eligible to hold public office and are subject to removal if they lose such eligibility. The President must nominate a qualified replacement within five (5) days of a vacancy.

Section 5

A. Limitations on Power

A.1. Severed from Congress

Recognizing that the Legislature is the direct voice of the People, any action by the Executive to convene, suspend, or adjourn Congress or any of its sessions undermines the Sovereignty of the Citizens and weakens self-government. Therefore, the President is expressly forbidden from convening, suspending, or adjourning Congress or any portion thereof.

A.2. Non-Plenary Executive

Neither Congress nor any court shall construe the powers of the Executive Branch to extend beyond the explicit authorities granted by this Charter. The President must faithfully execute the duties imposed by this Charter and the laws enacted in accordance with it.

There must be no understanding any provision of this entire Charter that would grant any official in the Executive Branch plenary powers.

A.3. Failure of Duty

Suppose the President refuses to carry out a duty or exceeds their authority. In that case, any ten sitting members of Congress, regardless of chamber, may submit a formal complaint to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who must review the complaint within ten (10) days. If the Chief Justice finds clear and convincing evidence that the President has exceeded or abandoned their lawful role, they shall transmit a certification of that fact to the Speaker of the House. The Speaker shall introduce Articles of Impeachment immediately upon receipt.

This referral does not presume guilt but constitutes a constitutional obligation to investigate and, if warranted, prosecute the matter.

Article IV

Section 1

A. Authority and Function

Except when limited by the collective will of the People, the Judicial Branch has the final authority over how this Charter is interpreted and applied. Its purpose is to protect the Rights of all Persons, ensure that the government remains within its lawful limits, and resolve disputes fairly according to the principles in this Charter. The Courts derive their authority from the consent of the Citizens, and may use it only to uphold the Charter, defend the Sovereignty of the People, and ensure the equal application of the law.

Section 2

A. Judicial Structure

The Judicial Branch consists of four levels: the Supreme Court, the Federal Circuit Courts of Appeal, the Federal Provincial Courts, and the Federal District Courts. Each court exercises the authority granted to it by this Charter and by law. All courts must remain within the limits of this Charter and are required to protect the Rights it guarantees.

A.1. Other Federal Courts

Territorial District Courts shall be established as part of the Judicial Branch. Each Territory shall have one District Court, and all Territories shall share a single Territorial Provincial Court. Appeals

from the Territorial Provincial Court shall be heard by the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals that has jurisdiction over the National Capital.

A parallel Immigration Court shall be established for each Federal District Court. These Immigration Courts belong to the Judicial Branch and have original jurisdiction over immigration cases.

B. Jurisdiction of Courts

B.1. District and Circuit Court Citizen Commissions

Apolitical commissions shall be used to review both District Court boundaries and the boundaries of the Circuit Courts of Appeal. The rules and structure for these commissions are identical.

The commission shall consist of:

- Two (2) members selected by the Judicial Nomination Board,
- Two (2) members selected by the Federal Licensing Authority, and
- Three (3) Citizens selected at random from the Civic Draft.

No member of a commission may currently hold federal office or have done so within the past six years. All members must be adult Citizens, must not have been convicted of a felony, and must not have suspended voting rights at the time of selection.

Service on the commission is compulsory and may only be excused if,

1. The prospective commissioner submits a petition to the Federal Provincial Court in their jurisdiction. Petitions may be submitted electronically, and the Court must provide accessible means to do so, and
2. The Court issues a written excuse within ten (10) days of receiving the petition.

Failure to participate in a commission may be considered partial grounds for the charge of Failure to Fulfill a Civic Duty.

Recommendations must be approved by a majority vote of the commission and submitted to Congress. Congress must vote to either accept or reject the proposal without amendment. If Congress does not act within ninety (90) days, the recommended boundaries shall take effect by default at the start of the next Judicial Year.

B.2. District Courts

Except where this Charter provides otherwise, the District Courts have original jurisdiction over all federal civil and criminal cases. This includes constitutional claims, violations of federal law, and disputes between Persons or entities arising under this Charter or federal statutes.

District Courts may also:

- Review actions taken by federal agencies,
- Hear petitions for habeas corpus, and
- Conduct preliminary hearings in cases where a higher court holds original jurisdiction.

District Courts may not hear appeals, except as permitted by law in cases involving administrative review.

District Court boundaries within each State must ensure fair access to justice and equal population distribution across the federal system. No District may cross State lines. These boundaries shall be reviewed following each national census and may be redrawn to reflect changes in population, geography, or caseload.

A nonpartisan commission shall be formed to review and recommend changes to District Court boundaries, following the structure and rules outlined in this Charter.

B.3. Provincial Appellate Courts

The Federal Provincial Courts serve as the first level of federal appellate review. These courts hear appeals from District Courts within their assigned regions.

Provincial Courts may:

- Review how law and procedure were applied in the original trial,
- Affirm, reverse, or remand cases for further proceedings.

They may not conduct new trials or reexamine findings of fact, except where a procedural error or a clear violation of Rights undermined the fairness of the original trial.

Provincial Courts may also hear additional matters assigned by law, so long as those duties are consistent with this Charter.

Each State shall have one Provincial Court with jurisdiction over appeals from that State's District Courts. The Territorial Provincial Court shall hear cases arising in any Territory of the United States and shall maintain courtroom facilities in each Territory. Existing District Court facilities may be used as needed.

B.4. Circuit Courts of Appeal

Circuit Courts of Appeal serve as the second level of federal appellate review. They hear appeals from the Provincial Courts.

Circuit Courts are responsible for:

- Ensuring uniform interpretation of law across the nation,

- Reviewing constitutional questions, legal standards, and procedural fairness,
- Resolving conflicting rulings between different Provincial Courts,
- Affirming, reversing, or remanding cases.

Circuit Courts may also hear additional matters assigned by law, provided those duties remain consistent with this Charter.

Circuit Court boundaries shall be drawn to ensure balanced caseloads, geographic accessibility, and fair distribution of appellate responsibilities. Each Circuit must include at least three (3) States, and no Circuit may divide a single State.

After each national census, an apolitical commission shall review Circuit boundaries and recommend adjustments, if needed.

B.5. The Supreme Court

The Supreme Court is the highest Court in the United States. It has final authority over all constitutional matters and serves as the ultimate appellate forum for decisions made by lower courts. It also holds original and exclusive jurisdiction over cases between two or more States, or between a State and the Federal Government.

In such original jurisdiction cases, a group of Circuit Court judges shall be randomly selected to join the hearing. The number of these judges must be one fewer than the number of Supreme Court Justices participating. All judges—Supreme and Circuit—shall hear the case, review the facts, and vote. The votes of the Circuit judges shall be recorded and shared with the Supreme Court Justices, but shall remain confidential unless an appeal is filed.

The final ruling shall be determined solely by the votes of the Supreme Court Justices—unless the losing party files an appeal within ninety-six (96) hours. If such an appeal is filed, the votes of all participating judges, including Circuit judges, shall be unsealed and counted together. That outcome is final and shall be treated as the decision of the Supreme Court.

This special procedure applies only to cases where the Supreme Court exercises original jurisdiction. It does not apply to appeals from lower courts, which follow the standard procedures set forth by this Charter and by law.

C. The Judicial Year

The Judicial Year shall begin on October 1 and end on September 30 of the following year.

Section 3

A. Judicial Terms

Judges may not be reappointed to the same or a lower-level court within the Judicial Branch after their term ends.

A.1. Immigration Judges

Immigration Judges serve for a term of four (4) years, renewable once.

A.2. District Court Judges, Provincial Appellate Judges, and Judges for the Circuit Courts of Appeal

Federal and Territorial District Court, Federal and Territorial Provincial Appellate Court, and Federal Circuit Courts of Appeal Judges shall each serve a single non-renewable term of six (6) years. In all of these Courts, a partial term counts as a full term, and the Judge so serving shall be reckoned as if they had served the full six years concerning eligibility for other Courts.

Nothing in this clause prevents a Judge from being considered for appointment to a higher court, as long as they meet the qualifications in this Charter.

A.3. Supreme Court Justices

Supreme Court Justices shall serve a single non-renewable term of eighteen (18) years. One new Justice shall be appointed every two years.

If a Justice is appointed to fill a vacancy, they shall serve only the remainder of that term and may not be reappointed. The Justice with the longest continuous service on the Supreme Court shall serve as Chief Justice.

B. Qualifications

All federal Judges must meet specific qualifications before taking office. These qualifications must be satisfied at the time of nomination and maintained throughout the Judge's term.

A candidate or nominee must:

- Be licensed and in good standing with the Federal Licensing Authority,
- Not have been disbarred or barred from holding federal office,
- Not have been convicted of a felony, or

- Not have been removed from judicial office for cause, or found guilty of fraud, corruption, or abuse of power.

Minimum experience requirements:

- District Court Judges: At least five (5) years of legal experience.
- Provincial Court Judges: At least eleven (11) years of combined federal-level experience in legal practice, service as a District Court Judge, or full-time faculty employment at a U.S.-accredited law school. Legal academics must also demonstrate sustained engagement with the federal courts, including authorship of amicus curiae briefs in constitutional or appellate matters.
- Circuit Court Judges: Must have completed a full term of service on a Provincial Court
- Supreme Court Justices: Must have served at least three (3) years on the Circuit Court.

A nominee who has not served on the Circuit Court may still be eligible for the Supreme Court if they meet all of the following:

1. At least twenty (20) years of experience in constitutional litigation, legal scholarship (as defined above), or federal appellate practice;
2. Personal argument of at least three (3) constitutional cases before a U.S. Circuit Court or the Supreme Court; and
3. Have been cited in at least two (2) published majority opinions from a U.S. Circuit Court or the Supreme Court.

C. Appointment and Confirmation

The President will nominate each Justice of the Supreme Court and each Judge of the Circuit, Provincial, District, and Immigration Courts when a term ends or a seat becomes empty. The nominee must come from the list of candidates provided for that level by the Judicial Nomination Board. The President must send the nomination in writing to the Leader of the Senate.

Within thirty (30) days of receiving the nomination, the Senate must hold a single yes-or-no vote on the nominee. A simple majority of Senators present and voting is sufficient to confirm.

C.1. Term Commencement

If confirmed, the nominee's term will begin at 8:01 a.m. local time in the Nation's capital on the first Monday after the Senate vote. The nominee will receive their official commission at that time.

C.2. Deferral of Duties

If the nominee is already a Judge on a lower court, they may choose to delay starting their new duties for up to sixty (60) days to complete or hand off any work still in progress. Even if they delay starting their new duties, their term still begins at the time specified in Article IV, Section 3.C.1.

C.3. Continuation of Appointment Process

If the Senate does not confirm the nominee, the President must pick another candidate from the current list within five (5) days. This process will repeat until someone is confirmed.

D. Vacancies and Partial Terms

D.1. Causes of Vacancy

A judge's seat becomes empty when their term ends, they die, they resign by notifying the President, they are removed or suspended under the rules in this Charter, or if the government receives a written notice that they are permanently unable to serve, as provided by law.

D.2. Nomination Procedure

Every empty seat—whether for a full term or just the rest of one—must be filled using the nomination and confirmation process described in the “Appointment and Confirmation” section. If there are fewer than three (3) eligible names left on the Judicial Nomination Board's list for that level, the Board must send an updated list to the President within thirty (30) days of the vacancy.

D.3. Length of Service After Mid-Term Appointment

a. Supreme Court

If someone is appointed to fill an open seat on the Supreme Court, they only serve the time left in that term. After that, they can't be nominated to the Supreme Court again. That time still counts as a full term for term-limit rules.

b. Circuit, Provincial, District, and Immigration Courts

A judge appointed to fill a vacancy on a Circuit, Provincial, District, or Immigration Court shall serve only the remainder of the original term. Regardless of the length of service, this partial term shall count as a full term for purposes of term limits.

D.4. Commencement of Partial Terms

A replacement judge's term begins at 8:01 a.m. local time in the Nation's capital on the first Monday after the Senate confirms them. Their term will end on the originally scheduled term end date, as if the vacancy had not occurred.

D.5. Temporary Cross-Designation

If a seat is empty and waiting to be filled, it will be temporarily filled by a judge randomly chosen from current or qualified retired judges at the same level of court. For example, a District Court seat will be filled by another District Court judge. This rule does not apply to the Supreme Court, which must wait for a new Justice to be confirmed. The temporary judge's own job, duties, and term limit do not change. They serve only until the confirmed replacement takes office.

E. Magistrate Judges – Appointment, Term, and Duties

Each District, Provincial, and Circuit Court may appoint Magistrate Judges to assist in non-trial duties, under procedures established by law. They may not preside over trials or receive a pension under this Charter. Compensation shall not exceed 75% of a District Court Judge's salary.

F. Judicial Pay and Compensation

Judicial compensation shall be based on individual income levels as reported in the most recent national census, according to the following percentiles:

1. Immigration Judges — 88th percentile;
2. District and Provincial Court Judges — 90th percentile;
3. Circuit Court Judges — 92nd percentile;
4. Associate Justices of the Supreme Court — 93rd percentile;
5. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court — 130% of the Associate Justice rate.

These salaries are updated after each national census. A judge's pay cannot be lowered during their time in office.

If inflation is five percent (5%) or more in two out of any three consecutive years, measured by the annualized Consumer Price Index (CPI) as of June 30, then judicial pay must be raised by the total inflation over that three-year period. This increase takes effect automatically at the start of the next Judicial Year. No law or action is needed for it to happen.

In the year after a census, pay must be brought back in line with the updated income percentiles. Following this reset, no inflation adjustment will be allowed for the next two Judicial Years.

All pay rules in this section are self-executing and protected from political interference.

G. Pensions

Judges and Justices, but not Magistrate Judges, who complete the full term of their appointment shall receive a pension equal to two-thirds (2/3) of their final salary, commencing no earlier than the start of the Judicial Year following their departure from office (*see Article IV, Section 2.C*). No pension shall be paid during any period of Judicial service.

Congress shall, by law, establish the Judicial Pension Code governing:

1. The timing and duration of payments,
2. Adjustments for partial terms,
3. Early resignation due to medical necessity,
4. Rules concerning forfeiture, and
5. Limitations on deferral or inheritance.

These pensions protect the independence of judges, especially since this Charter does not allow lifetime appointments. They ensure that Judges and Justices can do their jobs without fear or pressure, and that Citizens from any background can serve without financial hardship.

Any Change to the Judicial Pension Code must respect the principle that pensions are not rewards, but safeguards against improper influence.

To avoid conflicts of interest, any suits at law concerning pensions must be tried by a panel of three senators consisting of the Deputy Leader of the Senate and two other Senators drawn by lot.

H. Judicial Removal and Discipline

H.1. Felony

Any judge or justice who is convicted of a felony, whether under federal law or the law of any State or Territory, shall be removed from office automatically. This removal shall take effect on the third day following either the completion of all appeals or the deadline for filing an appeal, whichever comes later.

This removal shall be deemed a removal for cause under this Charter.

H.2. Mental Incapacity

If a judge or justice is suspected of having a cognitive or mental condition that renders them unable to carry out their duties, a private affidavit may be submitted to the Federal Licensing Authority (FLA). The affidavit shall remain confidential.

Upon receipt, the FLA shall initiate two independent medical evaluations. If both evaluations confirm that the judge suffers from cognitive or mental decline that materially impairs their ability to perform, the judge shall be removed from office. The official record of removal shall state the reason as “Medical.”

The FLA shall retain all related records for ten (10) years before releasing them to the public..

H.3. Standing for Ethical and Professional Complaints (*see Article IV, Section 6.B.3*)

Congress shall establish a Judicial Disciplinary Code. Once enacted, neither the Legislative Branch nor the Executive Branch shall have the authority to interfere with the provisions of the Code through executive discretion or procedural override. Congress may alter the provisions of the Code, but no such provision shall take effect until the end of the second Judicial Year following the adoption of the alterations into law.

Allegations of ethical or professional misconduct by any federal judge may be submitted to the Federal Licensing Authority (FLA) as provided in this Charter. The FLA shall review and refer such complaints in accordance with the Judicial Disciplinary Code (*see Article IV, Sections 6.B.2-3 for Powers and Duties of the FLA and Section 4.A.3. for Civic Standing to bring complaints*).

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall appoint a tribunal of judges of equal rank to the accused, drawn from other jurisdictions. The tribunal must be confirmed by the FLA and shall follow the procedures, burdens of proof, and timelines outlined in the Judicial Disciplinary Code.

Sanctions available to the tribunal include censure or removal for cause. Removal requires a two-thirds vote of the tribunal. Repeated censure shall result in automatic removal.

A process-based appeal may be made to the Chief Justice, who must rule within thirty (30) days and in writing.

Any judge or justice who permanently loses legal eligibility to serve—due to disbarment, felony conviction, or loss of licensing—shall be removed automatically (*see also Article IV, Sections 6.B.2.5 and 6.D.4 for enforcement procedures*). Such removal is deemed for cause.

Justices of the Supreme Court may only be removed by impeachment, as elsewhere provided in this Charter (*see Article II, Sections 5.A.7.c and 6.A.4.c*). However, qualifying complaints against them shall be reviewed by the FLA and referred under the Judicial Disciplinary Code for initial screening.

I. Oaths of Office

Before taking office in all federal courts, every judge or justice must swear or affirm a public oath. No judge may begin any official duties or receive compensation until this oath is taken.

I.1. Lower Courts

For all courts below the Supreme Court, including the offices of Magistrate Judges, the following oath must be given:

“I, [full legal name], solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the National Charter and the laws of the United States. I understand that I have no personal right to this power—it comes from the People, through their elected President and Senate.

I will support and defend this Charter because its purpose is to protect the Natural and Civil Rights of all Persons. I will apply the law fairly and equally to every Person. I will serve on the [name of court] with honesty, and without favoritism, bias, or corruption.

I accept my unwaivable duty to recuse myself in any case where a conflict of interest exists or appears to exist. I agree to follow the Judicial Code of Ethics, which carries the weight of Constitutional Law.” (*See Article IV, Section 3.H.3.*)

I.2. Supreme Court

For newly confirmed justices to the Supreme Court, the same oath must be executed as for the lower Courts, appended as follows:

“I accept my unwaivable duty to recuse myself in any case where a conflict of interest exists or appears to exist. I agree to follow the Judicial Code of Ethics, which carries the weight of Constitutional Law.”

Section 4

A. Standing

Every Person has standing to bring a claim before the courts of the United States alleging a violation of their Rights under this Charter, a breach of a constitutional obligation, or a failure to perform a Civic Duty (*see Article IV, Section 7.A.3*), provided that the claim presents a real or imminent harm traceable to a specific act, omission, or policy of the Government or its agents.

This Section shall be interpreted in light of the following principles:

- A harm is **real** if it has already occurred or is ongoing.
- A harm is **imminent** if
 - The challenged conduct is authorized, planned, or reasonably foreseeable under existing law, policy, or practice, *and*
 - The claimant is likely to be affected in the absence of judicial relief. “Likely,” in this context, means a harm that could affect the claimant if applied to them; it does not mean that must be a high probability of it being applied to them.
- A harm is not rendered speculative solely because it is shared by many Persons, systemic in nature, or affecting the public at large.
- Courts retain discretion to consolidate, limit, or manage duplicative or overlapping claims, provided such case management does not deny meaningful access to judicial review.

A.1. Personal Standing

A Person has personal standing when they:

1. Are directly and individually affected by the challenged action or policy;
2. Face a substantial risk of being affected if the action continues; *and*
3. Seek relief that would redress or mitigate the harm.

A.2. Injunctive or Declaratory Relief

For claims seeking only injunctive or declaratory relief, a credible and demonstrable risk of future harm is sufficient to establish standing (*see also Article IV, Section 2.B.2 for original jurisdiction of District Courts and Section 6.D.3 for enforcement by the Judicial Enforcement Service*). Plaintiffs need not prove economic loss or past injury if the threat to their Rights is real and non-trivial.

A.3. Civic Standing

Any Citizen may bring a claim in the public interest when:

1. The claim alleges a violation of a constitutional obligation, a Charter-mandated transparency or process requirement, or a failure to uphold a defined Civic or Official Duty;
2. The alleged failure affects the Citizen in their capacity as a co-sovereign;
3. No adequate alternative remedy exists: *and*
4. The relief sought is within the court’s power to grant.

The widespread or collective nature of the harm does not preclude standing. However, the Citizen must also demonstrate a material risk to the integrity of self-government, the operation of constitutional institutions, or the effective exercise of Civic powers.

a. Mandatory Preliminary Review

Any claim brought under Civic Standing shall receive a preliminary review by the court within ten (10) days of filing. The reviewing judge shall issue a ruling determining whether the claim may proceed based on the requirements of this Section. This ruling shall be public and subject to appeal only on procedural grounds.

b. Penalty for Abuse

Suppose any Person or Institution brings two or more claims under Civic Standing that are dismissed during preliminary review within any two years. In that case, that Person or Institution shall be subject to a mandatory civil penalty equal to one-half of their income (if a Person) or revenue (if an Institution).

A panel of three independent auditors shall determine average wealth utilizing Generally Accepted Accounting Practices (GAAP).

Different stakeholders appoint the panel's three members:

- One appointed by the court;
- One appointed by the claimant; *and*
- One appointed by the respondent. If the respondent is a government body, the third auditor shall be appointed by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office.

Penalties under this provision are enforceable as final civil judgments. They shall not be considered excessive, having been expressly defined and authorized within this Charter as necessary to safeguard the integrity of public-interest litigation.

A.4. Institutional Standing

An organization has standing to bring a claim on behalf of its members if:

1. At least one member has standing under this Section;
2. The claim is germane to the organization's mission and purpose; *and*
3. The relief requested does not require individual participation of members beyond what is necessary to establish the claim.

A.5. Defensive Standing

No Person or institution may defend the constitutionality of a law unless they are directly responsible for its enforcement or subject to its application, or serve as counsel for them.

A.6. Jurisdictional Case Bundling

Courts may consolidate, manage, or otherwise limit overlapping actions to prevent duplication, delay, or strategic abuse, provided that meaningful judicial review is preserved.

Section 5

The Judiciary of the United States exists to apply and interpret this Charter, along with all laws, regulations, and legal authorities enacted or recognized under it. All courts must uphold the Charter, but only certain higher courts have the power to decide what it means. The purpose of the Judiciary is to protect and defend the Rights of the People. The courts do not exist to serve the power of the State when it conflicts with the Rights of the People.

A. Interpretation

A.1. Interpretational Precedence

In all judicial proceedings, the following sources of law shall apply, in this order of authority:

1. This Charter, including the Rights enumerated in Article I, prevails over all other sources in the event of conflict.
2. Common law interpreting this or prior Charters, to the extent it is consistent with this Charter.
3. Treaties duly ratified by the United States.
4. Statutes enacted under the authority of this Charter.
5. Common law interpreting such statutes.
6. Administrative law.
7. Executive Orders.
8. Regulations.

A.2. Interpretive Rubric

Courts shall interpret this Charter with a presumption in favor of Rights (see Article I, Sections 1–3). Any limitation on a Right must:

- Be expressly authorized by this Charter,
- Serve a compelling public interest, and
- Be executed using the least restrictive means available.

When Rights appear to conflict, the burden shall rest on the government to justify any legal classification, restriction, or distinction. That justification must be:

- Compelling,
- Grounded in the principles of this Charter, and
- Free from arbitrariness, political motivation, or discriminatory effect.

Courts must evaluate not only individual intent but also systemic patterns of exclusion, structural disadvantage, and disproportionate harm. Evidence of animus may include institutional conduct that suppresses or undermines equal Rights. Such findings shall trigger heightened scrutiny.

Original intent may guide interpretation but may not override current Rights recognized under this Charter. Where historical meanings or practices conflict with those Rights, the Charter prevails.

Courts must interpret moral and legal terms—such as “cruel,” “unusual,” “due process,” or “civilized”—in light of evolving national consensus and the legal norms of advanced nations. These references are persuasive, not binding, and must serve the Charter’s purpose: to uphold humane and just governance.

Section 6

A. Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AOUSC)

There shall be an Administrative Office of the United States Courts to do administrative and support work for the courts. The Director of the Judicial Administrative Office must be a career civil servant with no less than ten (10) years of public sector experience, no felony convictions, and must be legally entitled to hold federal office. They may be removed by the Chief Justice for neglect of duty, misconduct, or sustained failure to fulfill the responsibilities of the office

A.1. Structure and Responsibilities

The structure and responsibilities of the Judicial Administrative Office shall be defined by statute, but shall include, at minimum:

- Assisting the Chief Justice in preparing and managing the judicial branch budget;
- Supporting the maintenance, organization, and public availability of judicial records;
- Providing operational, personnel, and logistical support to the courts of the United States; and
- Coordinating technology, facilities, and administrative services necessary for the functioning of the judiciary.
- Publishing an annual report detailing its expenditures, operational activities, and updates on judicial support services, subject to reasonable confidentiality exceptions for personnel or security-related matters

The Judicial Administrative Office shall operate independently of the Executive and Legislative Branches. Its work shall not interfere with the deliberative or adjudicative functions of any court.

B. Federal Licensing Authority (FLA)

There shall be a Federal Licensing Authority. It is an independent part of the Judicial Branch. Its job is to make sure that federal judges and lawyers meet professional and ethical standards.

B.1. Structure and Oversight

The Authority is led by a governing board of seven members. The board meets at least once each month and gives direction to the full Authority. Board members are paid one-twelfth (1/12) of the salary of a Supreme Court Associate Justice.

The Governing Board Federal Licensing Authority shall consist of seven (7) members:

- Three (3) licensed attorneys with at least fifteen years of federal legal experience, elected by the judges of the Circuit Court of Appeals via ranked choice voting (administered by AOUSC),
- Two (2) retired Article IV judges who have served full terms, selected by the American Bar Association or other similar institution designated by statute,
- One (1) licensed academic scholar of law or constitutional governance, appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and
- One (1) member of the public with no legal or judicial affiliation, but with a demonstrated record of civic responsibility, chosen by random lottery, who is willing to serve a nine-year term. If the selected member dies, becomes legally incapacitated, or refuses to serve, a new public member shall be selected using the same process to serve the remainder of the term.

Members shall serve staggered nine-year terms and may not serve more than one term. The Chair of the Authority shall be elected by its members for a term of three years and may serve one additional term.

Any administrative function performed by the Judicial Administrative Office on behalf of the Authority, including election administration, shall be conducted under procedures developed in consultation with the Authority's Governing Board and subject to judicial audit if requested.

The operational staff of the Authority consists of attorneys who are career civil servants. They work under the board's direction. Congress will set the exact structure of the FLA in law, but only after receiving input from the board and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

B.2. Powers and Duties

The Federal Licensing Authority must:

1. License and oversee judges and lawyers who work in the federal system.
2. Review complaints about unethical or unprofessional behavior.
 - If a complaint is signed by at least three federal judges, it is sent directly to the Chief Justice.

- If not, the Authority must review the complaint within twenty-one (21) days to see if it is specific, credible, and within its jurisdiction.
- 3. Certify valid complaints and send them to a judicial tribunal or, if it involves a Supreme Court Justice, to the Speaker of the House for impeachment proceedings.
- 4. Approve the members of judicial tribunals that hear removal cases.
- 5. Order medical evaluations if a private affidavit raises concerns about mental or cognitive decline. If two doctors confirm the judge can no longer serve, the judge is removed and listed publicly as removed for “Medical” reasons.
- 6. Protect complainants from retaliation and help maintain the integrity of the system.

B.3. Independence and Limits

The Authority is not controlled by Congress or the President. It cannot interfere in ongoing court cases or act like a judge. However, when it certifies complaints or approves tribunal members, those actions have full legal force under this Charter.

C. Judicial Nomination Board (JNB)

There shall be a Judicial Nomination Board to identify and approve qualified candidates for appointment to the federal courts of the United States. The Board serves as an independent body to ensure that judicial nominations are based on merit, integrity, and constitutional eligibility, free from political influence.

C.1. Composition and Selection

The Board shall consist of nine (9) members, as follows:

- Three retired federal judges, appointed by the three most senior Associate Justices of the Supreme Court at the time of selection. A majority vote of the sitting judges of the Circuit Courts of Appeal must approve these appointments. If a seat is vacated mid-term, the Chief Justice shall appoint a replacement to serve the remainder of the term.
- Three licensed federal attorneys, selected by the American Bar Association or another similar national institution as designated by statute. If no institution is designated, the Chief Justice shall choose, subject to the same ratification scheme as for the former judges.
- Three public representative Citizens, with no legal or judicial affiliation, shall be selected either through a process defined by law, or if no such law exists, by a panel of three retired federal judges appointed by the Chief Justice.

Membership is compulsory for all selected individuals. Members shall serve equal terms, and any mid-term replacement shall serve only the remainder of the original term. A new Board shall be selected in each even-numbered year that does not coincide with a Presidential election year.

C.2. Duties and Compensation

The Judicial Nomination Board shall maintain and regularly update lists of eligible candidates for appointment to each level of the federal judiciary. Each list shall have at least three (3) potential candidates and as many as twenty (20). These lists shall be transmitted to the President as required under this Charter. The Board may develop rules and criteria, consistent with this Charter, to guide its evaluation of candidates.

Board members shall be compensated at the salary of a judge serving on a Provincial Appellate Court, prorated according to the number of days the Board is active in a given year.

D. Judicial Enforcement Service (JES)

A government that guarantees Rights must possess the ability to enforce them. The Judicial Enforcement Service exists to give the courts of the United States the ability to carry out their lawful orders and protect the Rights of the People without relying on the Executive Branch. This Service is necessary to preserve the independence of the Judiciary, ensure access to justice, and uphold the constitutional limits on State power. It belongs solely to the Judicial Branch. Congress shall have oversight authority via any committee with jurisdiction over the Judiciary. The Executive Branch has no authority over the JES, whatsoever.

D.1. Leadership and Oversight

a. Director

The Judicial Enforcement Service (JES) is led by a Director of Judicial Enforcement, who is appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and confirmed by the Senate within sixty (60) days of nomination. The Director may be removed by the Chief Justice only for cause, which must be stated in writing. The Director may be impeached in the same manner as other senior federal officials, but only for exceeding constitutional authority or violating the Civil or Civic powers of any Person.

b. Inspector General

There shall also be an Inspector General, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, who may only be removed for cause. The Inspector General will have full subpoena power to investigate any allegations of misconduct perpetrated by JES officers. He must publish, by December 31st of each year, an unclassified annual report (*see also Article IV, Section 6.D.5*) of investigations conducted by his office, along with a classified annex, if necessary.

c. Civilian Review Board

There shall also be a Civilian Review Board. Congress must, within one year of ratification, define the structure, responsibilities, and means of selection by statute.

D.2. Structure

The JES shall be composed of three divisions, each led by a Division Commander:

a. Security Division

Responsible for transporting detained individuals to and from court, maintaining courtroom and courthouse safety, and ensuring physical protection for court officers, judges, witnesses, and others under judicial protection.

b. Detention Division

Responsible for operating secure detention facilities in reasonable proximity to the courts. The division shall oversee the humane detention, transport, and care of individuals held under judicial authority, observing and preserving the Rights guaranteed by this Charter.

c. Observation Division

Responsible for monitoring compliance with judicial injunctions and procedural directives. The Observation Division shall not have investigative authority. It may act only under direct, written instructions from a judge or panel of judges.

D.3. Jurisdictional Harmonization

In all cases involving Court-ordered action, the Judicial Enforcement Service has sole jurisdiction. In any other federal law enforcement, the Executive Branch law enforcement agency or agencies have jurisdiction. In the rare instances where agencies from the Executive and the Judicial Enforcement Service have valid jurisdictional claims over the same Person or Persons, the Executive branch agency or agencies shall have the superior jurisdictional claim.

D.4. Limitations

The Judicial Enforcement Service shall not carry out general law enforcement. It exists to protect the integrity of the Judicial Branch and the Rights of those interacting with it.

Directors, Sub-Directors, Officers, and Deputies of the service are barred from conducting investigations, except for the legitimate activities of the Observation Division, as outlined here. They may arrest or detain individuals only when acting under a signed judicial warrant, or when responding to a clear and immediate threat to life, physical safety, or the integrity of Judicial facilities. In the case of clear and immediate threats, such arrests must be publicly reviewed by a judge who was not involved in the matter, randomly selected from a standing panel of District and Provincial Judges approved in advance by the Chief Justice. This review must occur within three (3) days to ensure that sufficient grounds existed for the arrest. Any person arrested without a warrant in this way is to be remanded to Executive Branch law enforcement within twenty-four (24) hours.

The Service and its members are similarly constrained in the case of searches. As noted in the Civil Rights enumerated in this Charter, they may only search or seize property with a properly executed and signed warrant and upon presentation under oath of Probable Cause to believe that a crime or evasion of a court-ordered remedy has been or is in the process of being committed or violated.

D.5. Transparent Financial Review

The Judicial Enforcement Service shall publish a detailed budget by June 30 each year. This budget will be part of the package submitted annually by the Chief Justice, but the budget for the JES will be split out and published openly on their website. Detailed copies will be transmitted to the Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, for consideration in their chambers when reviewing the larger Judiciary budget.

Section 7

A. Offenses Requiring Constitutional Definition or Exclusion

A.1. Treason

a. Definition

Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them by a Citizen of the same, or in adhering to their enemies—whether foreign states or organized non-state actors engaged in hostilities or armed conflict against the United States—giving them aid and comfort.

b. Conviction Standard

No Person may be convicted of treason unless the charge is proven beyond a reasonable doubt. This may include physical, digital, or testimonial evidence. If the conviction relies solely on personal testimony, at least two witnesses must testify to the same specific act. A confession in open court remains sufficient.

c. Penalty

The penalty for Treason shall presumptively include the loss of all Civic powers and suspension of the right to a passport, but not nationality, subject to confirmation by a court of law in accordance with due process. A jury may, at its discretion, impose additional penalties that are consistent with this Charter and clearly authorized by statute.

A.2. Terrorism Against the United States

a. Definition

Terrorism Against the United States means using violence, large-scale destruction, or coordinated disruption in order to force political change or influence government decisions by threatening or harming the People or institutions of the United States.

Any Person who commits such acts—such as mass killing, hostage-taking, cyber sabotage of essential systems, or other attacks using military-level force or dangerous technologies—shall be guilty of this crime.

Peaceful protest or civil disobedience, even when disruptive, is expressly excluded.

b. Applicability

This offense applies to any Person, regardless of Citizenship or nationality.

A.3. Failure to Fulfill a Civic Duty

a. Definition & Elements

Failure to Fulfill a Civic Duty is a Civic Offense.

A unanimous jury must find, beyond a reasonable doubt, that:

1. The Citizen failed, on at least two occasions, to perform a specific Civic Duty named in this Charter; *and*
2. The Citizen acted with malicious intent, negligence beyond mere oversight (reckless disregard for a known duty), or recalcitrant intent (deliberate refusal to comply with lawful authority).

b. Penalty

Upon conviction, the Citizen's Civic powers to vote and hold federal office are automatically suspended. No other penalty or sanction may be levied.

c. Restoration Path

Affected Citizens may petition a federal district court no earlier than five years after final conviction for restoration of Civic powers, subject to the good-standing and rehabilitative criteria set out this Charter (*see Article I, Section 2.B.3 for restoration and Section 2.C.2 for suspension of Civic Powers*).

A.4. Failure to Uphold Oath of Office

a. Definition

Every official who takes an oath of office under this Charter gains power only from the Sovereign Citizens.

Failure to Uphold Oath of Office is a federal felony and means a sustained pattern of action or inaction that:

- Shows willful disregard for the oath;
- Causes substantial harm to the Rights of the People or to a lawful government function; or
- Is not excused by reasonable reliance on existing law or duty; or
- Is done with the intent to subvert, ignore, or abuse authority granted by this Charter.

b. Conviction Standard

Proven beyond a reasonable doubt by jury verdict or plea. Civil disagreement, honest error, or failed policy is not sufficient.

c. Penalty

Removal from office and permanent disqualification from holding any future federal office.

A.5. Sedition

There shall be no crime of Sedition, nor shall Congress enact any sweeping legislation regarding speech or expression critical of the government or alleged to support its enemies.. Any restriction must be narrowly tailored to address a specific, imminent threat to the territory, People, or vessels of the United States.

This provision must be read in light of the Charter's guarantees of speech and media freedom.

Article V

Section 1

Each of the several States must give Full Faith and Credit to the legal judgments, laws, regulations, records, and official acts of the other States. No State is required to enact identical laws or policies. Travelers and interstate immigrants are nonetheless entitled to the recognition and protection of any legal status or right previously held under the laws of the original State. This Right is foundational to the formation of the United States as a single nation under a federal system. It

cannot be abridged by courts, legislatures, executives, or constabularies of any kind or for any reason.

To be clear, for example, a resident of the fictional state of Oak receives a marriage license in Oak and is married, with that marriage being recorded in Oak. That person then moves to the fictional state of Rowan. In Rowan, marriage is only permitted between right-handed people, but the former resident of Oak is left-handed. Rowan is not obligated to extend marriage to left-handed residents in Rowan, but must recognize, conferring all the usual rights and privileges to the former resident of Oak, since their marriage was lawfully conducted, licensed, and recorded under the laws of Oak. Mere regulatory inconvenience is insufficient to deny Full Faith and Credit.

Section 2

All Persons are entitled to the Rights and equal protection guaranteed by this Charter, regardless of their place of residence.

Rights, privileges, and immunities granted by any State may be reserved to the Citizens of that State, as determined by legal residency. A State may establish a minimum period of residence required to qualify as a permanent resident, but this period may not exceed ninety (90) days.

No State may enact or enforce laws that unduly discriminate against Citizens of other States, except where such distinctions are narrowly tailored to serve a compelling public interest (*see Article IV, Section 5.A.2*).

Section 3

A Person charged in any State with a crime who flees from justice and is found in another State shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which they fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime, as provided by law (*see Article IV, Section 5.A.1*).

Section 4

A. Admission to Statehood

Only Territories may be admitted as new States into the Union. A Territory may become a State only if all the following conditions are met:

1. A three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) majority of votes cast in a lawful Territory-wide referendum approve Statehood;

2. The Territory's population exceeds 500,000 Persons; and
3. Congress affirms the admission by a simple majority vote within ten (10) days of receiving the certified referendum result. If Congress does not act within that time, admission shall be presumed and take effect automatically.

A State cannot lose its status and be reduced to a Territory solely due to a population decline.

B. Secession

In keeping with the principles of Consent of the Governed and political stability, a State may secede from the Union, but only if a three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) majority of votes cast in a lawful Statewide referendum approve secession. If such a referendum succeeds, the secession shall take effect on the first day of January of the first calendar year that is at least one hundred (100) days after the vote. The seceding state does not have a right to any federally owned assets.

Section 5

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of Government. The United States shall protect each State against invasion and, upon request by the State's legislature or executive, may intervene to respond to serious internal violence.

Such a request must be submitted to Congress, which must vote within three (3) days on whether to authorize federal intervention consistent with this Charter and the Rights it protects, and for what duration. No intervention may occur without Congressional authorization.

Once authorized, the President shall not delay, withhold, or refuse to execute the intervention as approved by Congress.

Section 6

Neither any State nor the United States, nor any agency of either, enjoys Sovereign Immunity. Legal standing alone shall determine whether a Person or entity may bring a suit against any State or the United States.

Section 7

The National Guard is part of the federal military reserve, trained and equipped by the United States. States may coordinate the daily activities of the Guard, but it remains under the authority of this Charter.

The President may take control of the Guard to defend the nation, enforce this Charter, or protect the Rights of the People, as allowed by this Charter.

No Governor or State may use the Guard to resist or undermine this Charter. If that occurs, federalization shall be immediate and mandatory.

All Guard members must swear the same oath to the People and this Charter as all other members of the federal military. That oath overrides any conflicting orders from officials acting outside the law.

Section 8

Federally recognized Sovereign Tribal Lands must give and receive the same Full Faith and Credit and mutual recognition as do States under this Article.

Article VI

Section 1

A. Federal Elections

A.1. Timing and Access

To ensure that all Citizens have a meaningful opportunity to vote, national elections for federal office shall be held over four continuous days, beginning on the first Tuesday in November and ending on the following Friday. The timing, duration, and availability of polling for any federal special election must be materially the same as for regularly scheduled federal elections, including continuous access throughout the designated voting period.

Polls must remain open and accessible for the entire voting period, without interruption. All eligible Citizens must be able to cast their vote at a time that aligns with their individual circumstances, including overnight and off-peak hours.

In the event of extenuating circumstances, the Federal Election Commission may delay or pause the election in a given region until the vote can be safely and fairly completed.

A.2. Staffing

Staffing of polling locations shall be fulfilled through a compulsory lottery, and all operational, logistical, and security responsibilities rest with the Government, which bears the entire duty to ensure democratic participation is possible.

A.3. Poll Accessibility

No barriers to the poll, such as, but not limited to, poll taxes, ancestral eligibility requirements, and requirements that do not account for disability, may be required at the polling place.

A.4. Absentee and Early Voting

The government must make provisions for absentee voting and must allow at least seven days of early voting at designated polls open for a minimum of twelve hours each day.

A.5. Governmental Burden

The convenience of government workers, the cost of administration, or historical practice shall never be used as a justification to limit access to the vote. Any rule or policy that has the foreseeable effect of burdening the exercise of this Right, especially by communities of interest frequently excluded in the past, shall be presumed invalid under this Charter.

A.6. Elections for Federal Office

Federal elections shall use ranked-choice voting through instant runoff. Voters may rank as many candidates as they choose. A ballot shall not be invalidated for leaving some rankings blank, and each valid vote shall count as far as it can be transferred.

a. Instant Runoff

In any contest where no candidate receives a majority of first-choice votes, the candidate with the fewest votes shall be eliminated, and those ballots shall be transferred to the next available ranked choice. This process shall repeat until one candidate secures a majority.

A.7. Procedures for Close Margins

If a tie or resulting margin within 1% of the total votes cast occurs that prevents the determination of a winner, the Federal Elections Commission shall conduct a single, transparent, and publicly auditable recount. If the tie remains after the recount, the winner shall be determined by lot. In such a case, each tied candidate shall draw a number from one to one hundred, and the candidate with the highest number shall be declared the winner. Referenda shall have no tie-breaker, and the referendum is ruled unresolved.

A.8. Open Choice

No election for public office shall permit the use of primaries, caucuses, nominating contests, or similar mechanisms to limit who may appear on the ballot. All eligible candidates shall qualify independently, as provided by this Charter.

A.9. Campaign Season

Candidates may begin gathering petition signatures or fulfilling other ballot qualification requirements at any time allowed by law. However, once a Person declares their candidacy for federal office, they may not engage in public campaigning—including advertising, fundraising, or speech about the election—until the ninety (90) days before the election begin. During that period, candidates may speak about their own values, beliefs, and policies, but may not make materially false claims about themselves or other candidates for the purpose of misinforming voters.

Beginning one hundred eighty (180) days before a federal election, any other Person or group may engage in public advocacy related to the election. They may support or oppose specific policies, values, or ideas. They may also publicly endorse a candidate.

B. Referenda

The Citizens shall have the Right to vote on some issues directly, as defined in this Charter. Except where otherwise noted in this Charter, referenda shall be held on the customary day of the national election.

C. Federal Elections Commission

There shall be a Federal Elections Commission, which is a permanent, independent office within the Judicial Branch of the United States. The Commission shall be responsible for overseeing and enforcing the provisions of this Charter related to the timing, conduct, financing, speech, and integrity of federal elections.

C.1. Voluntary Neutrality

All employees of the Federal Elections Commission, including the Director, must be Citizens of the United States. As a condition of employment, they shall voluntarily relinquish their Civic Right to vote beginning upon the date of their appointment and lasting until one election cycle after the conclusion of their employment.

C.2. Leadership and Compensation

The Director of the Federal Elections Commission shall serve a single, non-renewable term of six (6) years. The Director shall be compensated at the same rate as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. All other employees shall be compensated within a range set by Congress, no lower than the 50th percentile and no higher than the 88th percentile of national individual income, as measured in the most recent decennial census. Congress may enact laws to define and adjust the pay structure, consistent with these limits.

C.3. Duties and Powers

The Federal Elections Commission shall have the power to investigate possible violations of this Charter related to federal elections, to conduct formal audits of federal election procedures and results, and to initiate or refer legal proceedings for enforcement. It shall also manage the Civic Draft process used to staff federal election polling locations. All persons selected under this scheme shall be compensated in accordance with the Civic Duty provisions of this Charter.

a. Oversight

Whenever a State election occurs concurrently with a federal election, the Federal Elections Commission shall oversee the combined administration. In such cases, all election workers shall be drawn from the Civic Draft, and all costs related to the administration of that election shall be paid in full by the Federal Government through the Commission. States may enact and enforce rules governing their own elections, but those rules must not conflict with the provisions of this Charter or hinder the integrity or conduct of the federal election in any way.

b. Statute Enforcement

The Federal Elections Commission shall also be responsible for enforcing all federal statutes related to the conduct, integrity, financing, and regulation of elections, provided such statutes are consistent with this Charter. Congress may by law expand or clarify the enforcement powers of the Commission so long as they remain in service to the Charter's purpose of securing democratic participation and the Sovereignty of the Citizens.

D. Standing to Charge

Any declared candidate for federal office shall have standing to bring a civil action in a Federal District Court against one or more other candidates for violations of this Charter or of federal election law, provided the alleged violation is material and occurred during the same election cycle.

A violation is material if it could reasonably affect the outcome of the election or the fair exercise of Civic powers by voters or other candidates. The court shall determine materiality based on the totality of circumstances, including the timing, scale, and nature of the violation.

If the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that a material violation occurred, it may issue appropriate relief, including but not limited to injunctive orders, public findings of misconduct, monetary penalties as authorized by law, disqualification of the offending candidate, or nullification of the election result, consistent with this Charter.

Any such nullification shall be limited to the race in which the violation occurred and shall not affect unrelated contests on the same ballot.

E. Penalties for Frivolous Claims

A candidate who brings a knowingly false or frivolous claim shall be deemed to have violated their Civic Duty under this Charter, and may be subject to penalties including censure, disqualification, or loss of Civic powers, as provided by law.

Section 2

A. Congressional Redistricting

A.1. Redistricting Frequency

Congressional districts shall be redrawn every ten years, in the odd-numbered year following the publication of the national census. No State, commission, or other authority may redraw or revise congressional districts at any other time, except as expressly provided by this Charter.

A.2. Commissioner Selection and Screening

Each redistricting commission shall consist of seven (7) members selected by random lottery from among the registered voters of the State, and an equal number of alternates shall be selected in the same manner.

Following selection, each commissioner and alternate shall be subject to a screening conducted by a Federal District Judge or their designated magistrate. The screening may occur in person or by secure video conference, and shall assess basic mental competence, English language comprehension, and whether good cause exists for excusal from service. No person may be excused or disqualified except on the basis of incapacity, undue hardship, or clear unfitness to perform the duties required.

Service as a commissioner or alternate is a compulsory Civic Duty (*see Article I, Section 2.C.2 for the link between Civic Duty and Civic Powers, and Article IV, Section 4.A.3 for Citizens' standing to challenge dereliction of such duties*). Refusal to serve, unless excused through the judicial screening process, shall constitute a failure to fulfill Civic Duty as defined by this Charter.

If an alternate is excused, removed, or becomes incapable of serving, a replacement shall be selected by random lottery from the same pool of eligible Citizens.

Commissioners and alternates must be selected by June 30 in each census year. The slate must be publicly published, including names and home counties.

A.3. Redistricting Standards and Priorities

Congressional districts shall be drawn according to the following order of priority:

1. **Equal Population.** Districts shall be drawn to achieve equal population. No district may differ from the average district size by more than one hundred thousand (100,000) persons.
2. **Communities of Interest.** Districts shall preserve the integrity of communities of interest. A community of interest is defined as a population sharing significant social, cultural, economic, or historical characteristics. Districts may not be drawn to favor or disadvantage any political party or political group.
3. **Geographic Compactness.** Geographic compactness shall be measured by how closely a district's shape maintains a uniform distance from its center to its outer boundary. Districts should resemble basic geometric forms, such as circles or squares, except where irregular shapes are necessary to preserve a community of interest, to meet population equality, or to respect State boundaries or geographic features.

A.4. Commission Transparency

Each redistricting commission shall publish a summary of each meeting, vote, or formal consultation within forty-eight (48) hours. The full minutes, transcripts, and supporting records of those proceedings shall be made public no sooner than sixty (60) days and no later than ninety (90) days after the date of the meeting or event described. These requirements apply to all deliberative records, including internal discussions, except where specific delays are authorized elsewhere in this Charter.

A.5. Commission Function and Administration

Each commission shall meet no less than once per week beginning January 2 and continuing until final maps are submitted. Meetings may be conducted in person or by secure virtual conference. A meeting may proceed so long as at least four of the seven commissioners are available and able to participate. A delay of no more than one week may be approved by the Federal Elections Commission under extraordinary circumstances.

The commission shall elect a chairperson from among its members to preside over meetings and ensure timely progress. The Federal Elections Commission shall be responsible for providing meeting infrastructure, secure recordkeeping, and the publication of all records as required by this Charter.

Each commission must complete and submit final district maps to the appropriate Provincial Court no later than the end of the calendar year during which it is convened.

A commission may petition the appropriate Provincial Court for a one-time extension of up to sixty (60) days in extraordinary circumstances. The Court shall grant such an extension only when

necessary to preserve the integrity of the process. The definition of extraordinary circumstances shall be left to the Court's discretion.

A.6. Mandated Judicial Review

The Provincial Court shall review all submitted district maps for constitutionality. If the court finds the maps unconstitutional, the previously enacted districts shall remain in effect for one election cycle, and a new redistricting commission shall be empaneled following the same procedures. The second commission shall follow the same rules as the first and may request guidance from the Provincial Court during its deliberations. If the second commission's maps are found unconstitutional, a new commission shall be seated using the same process. This cycle shall continue until a valid map is approved. If no valid map is in place by the end of the next session of Congress, the State shall lose its representation in the House until the next redistricting cycle, so long as a valid map has been approved by then. Representation may only be restored through participation in the next scheduled Congressional election following approval of a valid map.

Once approved, district maps shall remain in effect until the next redistricting cycle. No changes may be made unless expressly required by this Charter or by a final ruling of a court with jurisdiction.

A.7. Transparency

The Federal Elections Commission shall maintain a public archive of all final district maps, commission records, court rulings, and related materials. All such materials shall be made accessible to the public in a searchable, permanent online database.

Section 3

Any Citizen of the United States who is at least eighteen years old and has not been disqualified by due process of law shall be eligible to vote in all federal elections. Disqualification is permitted only as provided in this Charter, including for Treason, Terrorism against the United States, or Failure to Fulfill Civic Duty as defined herein. No other criminal conviction shall justify the denial of the Right to vote.

The States shall be responsible for voter registration, and in cases where federal eligibility and State eligibility differ, shall make it clear and easy for the Citizens to understand.

Section 4

A. General Transparency Requirement

All government institutions and all elected or appointed officials shall operate with transparency.

All laws, decisions, public expenditures, and official actions shall be open to immediate public review, except as expressly limited by this Charter.

B. Limited Privilege for Confidential Advice

Certain high-level officials may receive confidential advice from their core staff.

This privilege applies only:

- To advice given in direct support of their constitutional duties; and
- To staff whose roles are publicly defined by law or by this Charter.
- Congress may, by law, identify a narrow and specific list of officials eligible for this privilege, but only within the bounds of this Section and the purpose it serves.

C. Sunset Review and Declassification

Five (5) years after an official leaves their final term in office, the sitting President or a designated deputy shall review their privileged records. The reviewed records must be released to the public within a reasonable time, and no later than July 1 of that year.

The President may reclassify specific records only if they are:

- Vital to national security, *or*
- Related to ongoing foreign intelligence or to foreign intelligence assets still in harm's way, *or*
- Part of ongoing military operations, *or*
- Tied to active diplomatic negotiations.

D. Diplomatic Negotiations

The President, Vice President, Secretary of State, Ambassadors, and Consuls, or their lawfully designated deputies, may withhold records of ongoing diplomatic negotiations. These records must be preserved and made public upon the conclusion or official abandonment of the negotiations, except for portions:

- Lawfully classified to protect intelligence sources and methods; or
- Connected to active military operations.

If Senate consent is required for a treaty or agreement, the relevant records must be made available to the Senate prior to any ratification vote, but must be published once the treaty is ratified, unless classified according to the other provisions in this Section.

These disclosure requirements apply regardless of whether an agreement is ultimately reached.

E. Judicial Review of National Security Classification

The President of the United States may classify records involving:

1. Active military operations; *or*
2. Intelligence sources and methods, for national security reasons.

The Supreme Court shall review such classified records to determine whether the classification complies with the requirements of this Charter.

The Court must release its ruling within ninety (90) days of receiving both:

- The classified record; *and*
- The executive's written justification for withholding it.

(See also Article IV, Section 5.A.2 for interpretive principles requiring any limitation on Rights to be narrowly tailored and Rights-protective.)

Section 5

A. Petitions for Amendments

The People of the United States shall have the Right to propose amendments to this Charter through public petition.

To qualify for consideration, a petition must contain valid signatures from at least three and one-half percent (3.5%) of the national population, as measured by the most recent decennial census. Signatories must reside within the United States, but Citizenship is not required.

Petitions must obtain the required number of valid signatures within three hundred sixty-five (365) days after filing a notice of intent with the Federal Elections Commission.

If the petition is certified, it shall proceed to a national ratification vote during the next federal election, unless that election occurs within one hundred eighty (180) days of certification. In that case, the vote shall occur during the following federal election. Only Citizens may vote on Charter amendments. Ratification requires the approval of at least three-fourths (3/4) of those Citizens voting on the question.

The Federal Elections Commission shall verify the validity of petition signatures.

The full text of the proposed amendment must appear on the petition circulated for signatures.

If a petition fails to be ratified, it may be resubmitted.

No petition may propose amendments that violate or override any non-amendable provisions of this Charter.

Legal challenges may be filed concerning petition certification or the process. The courts may not block or remove a petition solely because it seeks to alter or eliminate a fundamental Right protected by this Charter.

Section 6

A. Cessation of Authority

If the President of the United States, upon expiration of their term or following final adjudication or certification of removal, refuses to vacate office as required under this Charter, they shall be deemed illegitimate. All military and Executive Branch departments must immediately cease compliance with any orders issued by the former President.

B. Interim Military Command

Command of the military shall transfer to the Secretary of Defense, unless they, too, are legally disqualified or implicated. If the Secretary is impugned or incapacitated, command shall pass to the Chair of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Neither official may use military forces for domestic law enforcement or political purposes. Their authority is limited solely to the defense of the United States against armed attack or foreign incursion.

C. Civilian Oversight of Executive Departments

Each department of the Executive Branch shall be led by its respective Cabinet Secretary, or, if unavailable, the most senior eligible official within that department, subject to Congressional oversight.

D. Temporary Duration

This emergency structure shall remain in effect only until a legitimate President lawfully assumes office under this Charter.

E. General Compulsion

Failure to comply with this provision shall constitute Failure to Uphold Oath of Office and may expose any official to criminal or civil liability, as provided in this Charter.

Article VII

Section 1

This Charter is the supreme law of the United States.

Section 2

A. Ratification

A national referendum on the adoption of this Charter shall be publicly announced no later than June 30 of any calendar year. The vote shall be held on the first Tuesday of November.

All currently eligible voters may participate.

Each Citizen shall vote either “Yes” to adopt this Charter or “No” to reject it.

Ratification requires the approval of at least three-fifths (3/5) of the Citizens voting in the referendum.

A.1. Congressional or Judicial Intransigence

If Congress or the courts refuse to hold the referendum, the People may organize their own national vote the next year, on a date they choose, using any peaceful means available.

If the People approve this Charter by at least three-fifths (3/5), Congress and the States are given formal notice to conduct a lawful referendum on the next national election day.

A.2. Final Citizen-Led Ratification Vote

If, after that notice, Congress or the courts again refuse to carry out or allow a lawful referendum within the calendar year, the People may conduct a final and binding national vote the following Fourth of July. They may do so by means available to them. The means of voting and rules will be publicly announced and agreed upon in advance. If three-fifths of those voting that day approve the Charter, the People will have spoken. This Charter will, at that point, be considered ratified and legitimate.

A.3. Immunity of the People

No government or official may prevent, criminalize, or punish participation in any referendum process described in this section. Any attempt to do so is a breach of public trust and the Rights of the Sovereign People.

Section 3

This section governs the transition of existing institutions, laws, and officials from the prior constitutional system to this Charter. It ensures lawful continuity while enforcing the supremacy of the Charter. Where a conflict arises, this section shall be read in harmony with all other Charter provisions, and any more specific timeline or instruction elsewhere in the Charter shall take precedence.

A. Legal Transition and Implementation

Upon ratification, any provision of law, precedent, or institutional rule that clearly and directly conflicts with this Charter shall be rendered inoperative, subject to the transitional provisions below.

A.1. General Transition Scheme

To ensure continuity and lawful governance, any conflicting provision of prior law shall remain temporarily in effect until the earliest of:

- Two (2) years from the date of ratification; *or*
- The date on which the administrative authority with jurisdiction over the subject matter formally declares itself fully transitioned to the framework of this Charter.

Regardless of the above scheme, specific provisions for transition contained elsewhere in this Charter supersede this general framework.

During this period, all institutions of government shall interpret and apply existing law in a manner most consistent with the Rights, duties, and structure established by this Charter. After this transition period for any provision, the inconsistent laws or practices shall be fully and finally void.

A.2. Specific Transition Provisions

a. The Executive Branch

Presidential and Vice Presidential term limits apply to all terms beginning after ratification, and any prior terms still count toward the limit.

The Vice President will be elected separately, starting with the first Presidential election after ratification.

The Vice President's duties—receiving briefings, supporting lawful orders, and objecting in writing to unlawful ones—take effect immediately upon ratification.

Emergency and cybersecurity powers in this Charter take effect as soon as the President confirms that the required advisory bodies are in place, and no later than one year after the Charter has been ratified. Until then, existing laws will still apply, but they must be used in a manner that respects the Charter's limits and protections.

Current Cabinet members may remain in office until they are removed, replaced, or the President's term ends. The new rules for appointments and dismissals apply only to future appointments.

b. The Judicial Branch

Judicial term limits, court structure, and appointment procedures established by this Charter apply to all future appointments following ratification.

Judges and Justices serving at the time of ratification shall continue in office temporarily under the transition rules described below.

Within forty-five (45) days of ratification, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court will assign all seated judges and justices into staggered groups for transition based on the limits set in this Charter.

Term limits will be calculated as if this Charter had been in effect when each judge first took office.

Judges who have already passed their term limit must leave by the end of the second full Judicial Year after ratification. Supreme Court Justices will be replaced one at a time each year, starting with the longest-serving, until the Court matches the Charter's structure. After that, a new Justice will be appointed every two years, in years without Congressional elections.

All other judges will follow a staggered schedule so that about one-third of each federal court turns over every two years. This includes Circuit, Provincial, District, Immigration, and Supreme Courts.

No judge serving under the prior Constitution shall be reappointed to the same court.

Magistrate Judges serving at the time of ratification may finish their current appointments. The new terms, duties, and compensation rules apply only to Magistrates appointed after ratification.

The Judicial Nomination Board must be established within six months of ratification and convene immediately to create candidate lists for each court. Starting one year after ratification, all judicial vacancies must be filled using the process outlined in this Charter and the lists provided.

Temporary cross-designation of judges to fill unfilled seats shall be permitted during the transition period, in accordance with the Charter's rules. This rule does not apply to the Supreme Court, which must await confirmation of permanent appointees.

Judges and Supreme Court Justices serving at the time of ratification may resign or continue serving until their terms end. By choosing to remain in office, they are understood to have accepted the duties and obligations of this Charter, as if they had taken the required Oath.

c. The Legislative Branch

Members of Congress serving at the time of ratification may complete their current terms. The rules and qualifications established in this Charter apply to all future terms and elections beginning after ratification.

Term limits set by this Charter apply to all terms served, including those completed before ratification. No Member of Congress may be re-elected if doing so would violate the term limits established herein.

All procedural rules, ethical obligations, and operational structures established by this Charter take effect immediately upon ratification, except where a different timeline is stated in this section or elsewhere in the Charter.

Congress has one hundred eighty (180) days after ratification to update its rules, ethics code, and support offices to match this Charter. Until that time, current procedures may stay in place.

The first Congressional election after ratification will use the current system, except party affiliations must be removed from the ballot. Ranked-choice voting and petition-based access begin with the second election. All other election reforms in this Charter take effect with the third.

The requirement for Members of Congress to maintain official residences in the capital shall begin with the second Congress seated after ratification. Immediately after ratification, Congress will ensure appropriate action is taken to provide the required residences by the deadline.

No amendment to this Charter or statute can be passed that alters, suspends, overrides, or interferes with the redistricting process in this Charter until after the first full redistricting cycle following the next decennial census. This is an absolute provision and not subject to waiver, emergency exception, judicial reinterpretation, or procedural workaround. If the People conclude after that first redistricting that they choose to change it, they may then do so.

d. General Compensation and Continuity of Government

Federal officials serving when this Charter is ratified—Members of Congress, the President, the Vice President, and federal Judges—will keep their current pay until their current term ends.

At the start of any new term or appointment after ratification, compensation must follow the standards set by this Charter.

Pension eligibility and calculation for officials serving at the time of ratification follow the rules in place when the person in question took office.

Pensions provided under this Charter apply only to those who begin their term under its authority.

Any institutional office or authority created by this Charter—including, but not limited to, the Federal Elections Commission, Judicial Nomination Board, Federal Licensing Authority, and Judicial Enforcement Service—must be organized and operational no later than one (1) year after ratification, unless a shorter timeline is specified elsewhere in this Charter.

No temporary extension of existing compensation, office, or authority beyond the timelines in this Charter shall be permitted unless explicitly stated in a separate provision of this Charter.

Suppose it becomes clear that a transition deadline in this Charter cannot be met. In that case, the responsible authority must notify the Supreme Court as soon as practicable, and no later than ten (10) days after the deadline passes. Implementation shall continue under existing procedures during the Court’s review. The Supreme Court may authorize a limited extension if it finds that delay is unavoidable and that the requested extension is reasonable and strictly necessary. No extension shall be granted without written justification and may not exceed what is needed to achieve compliance.

A.3. Emergency Failovers

If a designated branch or officer fails to carry out a Charter-mandated transition action by the required date, and no alternative is provided elsewhere in this Charter, the following principles apply:

a. Failure to Convene an Appointing Body

The Supreme Court may appoint a temporary replacement or convener from qualified candidates.

b. Failure to Enact Implementing Statutes

All members of Congress immediately become ineligible to run for federal office upon expiration of their term, unless remedied before their current terms conclude, and seven Citizens from the national capital shall be selected to write and implement an interim statute, not subject to Presidential veto or remand.

c. Failure to Organize New Institutions

The Chief Justice must appoint an interim administrative officer to fulfill the functions until full compliance is achieved.

d. Provisional in Duration and Effect

These failover provisions are strictly temporary and expire upon lawful institutional compliance. Moreover, beyond their mere existence, they shall not be treated as binding precedent in common law.

Glossary of Terms

The average Citizen of the United States must be able to understand this Charter. Certain terms must be clarified to remove doubt about their meaning.

Charter, Constitution, and Constitutional

In this document, “Charter” refers to the text you are reading now. “Constitution” refers to the United States Constitution ratified in 1789. The term “Constitutional” refers to whatever body of law is, at the relevant time, the supreme governing document of the United States—either the 1789 Constitution or this Charter, if and when it is ratified.

Will, Shall, or Must

In this Charter, the terms “will” and “shall” carry equal weight and impose legal obligation. The term “must” carries greater urgency and immediate necessity. For example: If my car needs an oil change and has a flat tire, I “will” or “shall” get an oil change soon, but I “must” change the tire before I can drive it.

Undefined Terms

Any undefined term in this Charter will be interpreted in light of its ordinary public meaning, consistent with the Charter's purpose of securing liberty, equality, and lawful government by consent of the People.

Administrative Law

Rules, procedures, and decisions created by government agencies under authority granted by Congress or the Charter. It does not carry the same legal weight as constitutional law or statutes enacted by Congress.

Animus

Hostility, bias, or discriminatory intent toward a particular person or group, whether expressed openly or embedded in laws, policies, or institutional practices.

Armistice

A military agreement for the cessation of hostilities between nations, non-state actors, or a combination. It is not as binding as a treaty.

Bill of Attainder

A law that declares a specific person or group guilty of a crime and imposes punishment without a trial.

Cease-Fire

An immediate and temporary halt to active hostilities, typically ordered to allow humanitarian relief, prevent escalation, or create space for negotiation.

Censure

A formal statement of disapproval issued by an official body, without removing the person from office.

Civil Rights

Legal protections established by the Charter to safeguard the Natural Rights of all Persons and ensure equal treatment under the law.

Community of Interest

A population sharing significant social, cultural, economic, or historical characteristics, whose integrity should be preserved when drawing electoral districts.

Consent of the Governed

The principle that the government derives its legitimacy and authority from the voluntary agreement of the People, expressed through mechanisms such as elections, referenda, and reaffirmation of the Charter.

Declaratory Relief

A court judgment that defines the legal rights or status of parties without ordering any specific action or awarding damages.

Due Process

The legal requirement that the government must respect all rights owed to a Person under the law, including fair procedures, notice, and an opportunity to be heard before any deprivation of life, liberty, or property.

Executive Order(s)

Executive orders are directives issued by the President to carry out or administer the laws of the United States. They are valid only when grounded in statutory or constitutional authority. Executive Orders are legally binding but of relatively low weight compared to other laws.

Habeas Corpus

The right of a Person to challenge their detention before a court and demand justification for their imprisonment. Under this Charter, *habeas corpus* is absolute and inviolate.

Implied Powers

Powers not expressly stated in this Charter but reasonably necessary to carry out those that are. These powers may not be used to suppress or discourage the exercise of any enumerated Right.

In Rem Jurisdiction

Legal authority exercised over property itself rather than a person; this Charter prohibits in rem jurisdiction, requiring all legal actions to be directed at persons, not objects.

Injunction/Injunctive Relief

An injunction is a court order that requires a person or entity to do or refrain from doing a specific act to prevent harm or enforce legal rights. Injunctive relief is the legal remedy in which a court issues an injunction to prevent harm, enforce rights, or maintain the status quo.

Natural Rights

Fundamental rights that belong to all human beings by virtue of their humanity. They exist independently of any government and are the foundation of all legitimate law.

Persons

All human beings recognized under this Charter as holders of Natural and Civil Rights, regardless of age, nationality, or citizenship status.

Probable Cause

A reasonable and factual basis to believe that a crime has been, is being, or will be committed, required for the issuance of a judicial warrant or other government action affecting Rights.

Public Advocacy

Speech or activity intended to influence public opinion, policy, or elections. Under this Charter, public advocacy during election periods is subject to rules that protect fairness, including restrictions on negative campaigning within specified timeframes.

Ranked Choice Voting

A voting method in which voters rank candidates in order of preference. If no candidate receives a majority of first-choice votes, the lowest-ranked candidates are eliminated and their votes redistributed until one candidate achieves a majority.

Recognition (of Foreign Governments or Organizations)

The formal acknowledgement by the President of another government or organization as having legitimate, legal authority. Under this Charter, a meeting between the President and

representatives of a government or non-state organization does not confer recognition, and the President is required to state whether recognition is being extended explicitly.

Recusal

The required act of a judge or official withdrawing from a case or matter due to a conflict of interest or the appearance of bias.

Referendum

A direct vote by Citizens to decide a specific issue, policy, or constitutional question. Under this Charter, referenda are binding.

Remand

- 1) The act of the President returning a bill to Congress with written recommendations for revision, rather than issuing a veto.
- 2) A court's order sending a case back to a lower court or agency for further action or correction per the higher court's ruling.

Republic

A system in which the People hold Sovereign power and govern through accountable institutions under a fixed Charter of Rights. A Republic is a form of democracy—structured to limit power, protect Rights, and ensure that all authority derives from the consent of the governed. Claims that a Republic is not a democracy are incorrect; a true Republic is a constitutional democracy in which the People are the ultimate source of lawful authority.

Sovereign/Sovereignty

The ultimate authority to govern, which under this Charter resides with the People. Citizens are the Sovereign source of all governmental power, and no institution may claim legitimacy except through their consent.

Standing

The right to bring a legal claim in court. Under this Charter, any Person has standing if they have suffered harm, face a credible threat of harm, or if their Rights are being limited. Citizens may also bring claims in the public interest when the court has the power to grant relief.

Treaty

A formal and binding agreement between the United States and a foreign government or entity, negotiated by the President and requiring approval by two-thirds of the Senate.

Truce

A mutually agreed pause in hostilities between opposing parties, typically with specific terms or objectives. A truce is more structured and deliberate than a cease-fire, often reflecting a coordinated effort to de-escalate or negotiate.

Tribunal

A temporary panel of judges convened to hear and decide specific matters, such as ethical or professional complaints against a federal judge, as defined by this Charter.

Veto

The President's formal rejection of a bill passed by Congress, preventing it from becoming law unless overridden by a three-fifths vote in each chamber.